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THE QUARTERLY REVIEW.

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THE QUARTERLY REVIEW, No. 307, will be published on SATURDAY, JULY 15TH.

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I. THE FALL OF THE MONARCHY OF CHARLES I.
II. ITALIAN LITERATURE OF THE RENAISSANCE.
III. MR. MATTHEW ARNOLD ON WORDSWORTH AND BYRON.
IV. FANNY KEMBLE'S RECORDS OF HER LIFE.
V. CHINESE AND BABYLONIAN LITERATURE.
VI. NATURAL SCENERY.
VII. STATE AND PROSPECTS OF AGRICULTURE.
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X. THE PARALYSIS OF GOVERNMENT.

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LONDON THEATRES, &c.

THEATRE ROYAL DRURY LANE.—This Evening, at 8, MACBETH. Madame Adelaide Ristori.

THEATRE ROYAL HAYMARKET.—This Evening, at 8, ODETTE.

ADELPHI. — This Evening, at 8, RICHELIEU. Mr. Edwin Booth.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—This Evening, at 8.0, ROMEO AND JULIET. Romeo, Mr. Henry Irving; Juliet, Miss Ellen Terry.

ROYAL PRINCESS'S THEATRE.—This Evening at 8, THE ROMANY RYE. At 7.30, A PHOTOGRAPHIC FREIGHT.

GAIETY THEATRE, STRAND.—FRENCH PLAYS.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—This Evening, at 8, MEDUSA. At 8.30, THE SQUIRE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—This Evening, at 8.30, MOTHS. At 8, LOCKED OUT.

ROYAL STRAND THEATRE.—Every Evening, at 8.10, THE MASCOTTE. Preceded, at 7.30, by TWO TO ONE.

PRINCE OF WALES'S THEATRE.—This Evening, at 7.50, THE MARBLE ARCH. At 8.40, THE COLONEL.

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE, Strand.—This Evening at 8.15, MONEY.

ROYAL COURT THEATRE.—This Evening, at 8.45, THE PARVENU. At 8, MY LITTLE GIRL.

CRITERION THEATRE.—This Evening, at 8, CUPID IN CAMP. At 8.45, FOURTEEN DAYS.

TOOLE'S THEATRE (late Folly).—This Evening, at 7.30, DEAF AS A POST At 8.15, AUNTIE. Conclude with THE VILLAINOUS SQUIRE.

SAVOY THEATRE.—This Evening, at 8.30, the new æsthetic opera, PATIENCE. Preceded by, at 8, MOCK TURTLES.

AVENUE THEATRE.—This Evening, at 8.15, MANTEAUX NOIRS. At 7.30, comedy in one act, SIMPSON AND DELILAH.

ROYAL COMEDY THEATRE.—This Evening at 8, BOCCACCIO. At 7.15, THE FAST COACH.

ALHAMBRA THEATRE.—This Evening, at 7.45, BABIL AND BIJOU.

SURREY THEATRE. — This Evening at 8, TAKEN FROM LIFE. At 7.30, THE SPITALFIELDS WEAVER.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Week ending July 15.
Tuesday, July 11—Drama, THE CYNIC, under the direction of Mr. F. H. Macklin. Thursday, July 13—Great Firework Display by Messrs. C. T. Brock and Co. Drama, HUNTED DOWN, under the direction of Mr. F. H. Macklin. Races of Forest Hill Bicycle Club. Saturday, July 15—Fête of Church of England Sunday School Institute. Choral Concert. Balloon Ascent. Fountains, &c. Races of Clapham Park Bicycle Club.
DAILY.—Orchestral Concerts (Conductor Mr. August Manns). Company's Military Band (Bandmaster, Mr. H. Sibold). Organ (Mr. A. J. Eyre). Dr. Lynn's Magical Entertainment. Panorama, painted by M. Philippoteaux (admission one shilling). Skating Rink, &c., &c.
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THE "LANCET," Vol. 2, xvii., contained, from the pen of Dr. GOLDING BIRD, A.M., F.R.S., F.L.S., an article on Pulvermacher's Galvanic Chains, of which the following is an extract:—"The ingenious Galvanic "Chain of Dr. Pulvermacher has attracted "so much attention that an account of its "value may prove interesting. Shocks are "not required to develope physiological "phenomena or therapeutical effects, as the "laborious researches of Dr. Marshall Hall "have long since proved; and it is only to "the mild continuous voltaic currents that "we can look for a vast development of "therapeutical influence."

THE "MATERIA MEDICA," 4th Ed., page 53, by Dr. I. PEREIRA, F.R.S., F.L.S., contains the following extract:—"The "application of the voltaic circuit has "been largely prescribed, and has become "a popular remedy in the form of Pulver-"macher's Galvanic Chains. They should "be worn so as to encircle the part affected "in cases of Rheumatism, Paralysis, &c. "They are regarded by practitioners as a "valuable and convenient means of applying "the continuous voltaic current."

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FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.—In Monday's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies M. Dubost brought up the report of the Committee on the Bill for the new organisation of Tunis. The report expresses the opinion that France ought to organise an efficient protectorate over that country, and therefore hopes that the Government will promptly give its attention to a measure dealing with the whole subject, and settling all points of the question of organisation and protectorate. The Chamber adopted by 356 votes against 81 the grant of 19,000,000 francs for defraying the cost of the expedition in Tunis during the second half of the current year. In the course of the discussion the Minister of War stated that the cost of the expedition in 1881 was 40,000,000 francs, and in 1882 it would be 29,000,000, besides 20,000,000 for war material, which would bring up the total to 89,000,000. He declared that in two-thirds of the Regency the conditiion of things was most satisfactory.

In a letter addressed to the commandants of the Army Corps, General Billot announces that conformably to the wish expressed by the Superior War Commission he has resolved on restoring the drum, which was abolished by General Farre. This wise and popular decision of General Billot is to be praised. The abolition of the drum has done much harm to the military spirit of the country; and the first time the drum, so dear to the French, is heard again there will be an outburst of universal delight.

ITALY.—The Pope held a public Consistory on Monday, at which he conferred the Cardinal's Hat upon Monsignor Lavigerie, the Archbishop of Tunis. Subsequently, at a Secret Consistory, His Holiness preconised nineteen Bishops, including those of Portsmouth, Limerick, Southwark, and Shrewsbury.

NAPLES.—Our *(Times)* correspondent writes from Naples, July 1:—"A trial for murder before an extraordinary Court of Assize was terminated this week, after a 'discussion' of fifteen days. On that account and others it is worth notice. Three young men were charged as principal and accomplices in the murder of a companion on the Guadoni of the Strada di Chiaga on January 19, 1881—that is, nearly eighteen months ago. The advocate for the defence of the principal man accused exerted all his eloquence and persuaded the jury to acquit him of the main offence, and to admit only such parts of the accusation as justified his being sentenced to four years' imprisonment. The case was as bad as could be, for the man had been formerly sentenced to a severe punishment for a similar offence. In a Neapolitan Court of Justice, however, the advocate is the only person thought of; his speeches are lauded in all the journals as *brillante* and *splendide*, and the prisoner is considered only in reference to the *straordinario* forensic display of the orator. It is to be regretted that this should be the case, for justice is too often defeated by the clever advocate who knows how to tickle the ears and awaken the sympathies of a sensitive jury."

AMERICA.—The assassin Guiteau was hanged on Friday last. His conduct on the scaffold was extraordinary. He ascended the steps on the scaffold steadily, but faltered for a moment on the top step. The minister prayed with Guiteau, who then read a selection from the tenth chapter of the Gospel of St. Matthew. He next read what he termed his last dying prayer, which he had prepared in gaol. He predicted that his murderers, from the Executive to the hangman, would go to hell, and declared that President Arthur was a coward and an ingrate to the man who had made him President. He concluded by stating that he died without the slightest ill-will to anyone, and next chanted some verses he had prepared, beginning—"I am going to the Lord. I am so glad. Glory, Hallelujah!" He continued repeating these words. The verses recited how he had saved his party and the land, but was being murdered. He concluded with—"I wonder what I shall do when I get to the Lord." He broke down and sobbed sometimes during the chant. His last words were—"Glory, glory, glory!" About 250 spectators witnessed the execution, and about 1,000 persons assembled outside the gaol and cheered lustily when he was hanged.

New York papers report a destructive fire, which occurred on the night of the 23rd ult., at Lawrence, Mass., in the storehouse of the Pacific Mills, in Broadway, within 42ft. of the main Pacific Mill, and adjoining it in the rear. The storehouse building is of brick, with a stone basement, three stories high, 300ft. long, and 50ft. deep. In the basement were stored madder dyes, chemicals, cotton cloths in process of manufacture, and 2,200 bales of cotton. The first floor was used for a supply office, and here also chemicals used in dyeing were stored. The last two upper floors were used for the sorting of wool and as storage rooms. On these floors there were 200,000lb. of wool ready for sorting, besides nearly 100,000lb. already sorted. The fire had gained considerable headway when discovered, and it was only by the most strenuous exertions on the part of the firemen that the mill itself was saved. The flames rose high in the air, and the smoke from the burning cotton, wool, and chemicals clouded the entire city. The building was flooded with water from the automatic extinguishers in the upper story, and from forty lines of hose, but when the firemen thought they had the fire under control it again burst forth, threatening the Pacific upper works with destruction. The origin of the fire was in doubt, but from indications it appeared that the disaster originated in the basement of the storehouse from spontaneous combustion, and being fanned by the draught through the elevator hatchway which was about 80ft. from the front of the building, attacked everything in its course. The total loss on the building and stock will exceed 1,000,000dols., which is fully covered by insurance in Boston offices. There were many accidents at the fire.

EGYPT.—With reference to the preparations by France, the Paris correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* writes:—

In case of French troops being landed in Egypt the force under command of General Logerot will, it is stated, consist of three brigades, composed as follows:—1st Brigade, eight battalions of marines, containing 600 men each; 2nd Brigade, eight battalions, 600 strong, of Zouaves drawn from the troops now in Tunis and Algeria; 3rd Brigade, eight battalions of the line, also drawn from Algeria, to be replaced by an equal number of men from French garrisons. No mention is made of any contingent of cavalry or field artillery. Telegrams from Brest announce that naval preparations are being carried on there with the greatest activity. The *Devastation*, one of the most powerful ironclads in the French navy, was got ready for sea in forty-eight hours, and is now completely equipped, awaiting sailing orders. Two first-class ironclads, the *Surveillante* and the *Turenne*, which were placed in the first line of reserves, are also being rapidly brought forward for active service. A Channel squadron is being formed, which will be placed under the command of Admiral Thomasset, with two rear-admirals. It is also stated that officers of the Naval Reserve employed on the steamers of the Messageries and Transatlantic Companies have received orders to join their respective stations. The general desire among officers and men is to be ready at the same time as the English naval forces. Additional information as to the transports now being fitted out at Toulon reaches Paris this evening. Nine vessels are ready to take the sea at any moment, and an equal number are being prepared in all haste. These vessels could carry 30,000 men of all arms with horses, guns, and all necessary equipments. In naval circles it is affirmed that within a week France will have at its disposal the most powerful fleet ever assembled under the tricolour flag.

The following telegram is from Alexandria of the 6th inst:—

In consequence of the continued construction of earthworks, Sir Beauchamp Seymour has sent an ultimatum demanding their instant discontinuance under a threat of opening fire. For the moment operations have ceased, but it is yet uncertain whether they will be permanently discontinued, or whether the fleet will be compelled to destroy the forts.

Europeans will be given notice to clear out, and it is believed that Arabi Pasha will observe the ordinary usages of war.

The organisation for the relief and accommodation of indigent English refugees is worthy of notice. Five steamers have been employed up to the present. The *Beindeer* took 685 on board, the *Maulkins Tower* 865, the *Nerissa* 750, the *Rosina* 641, and the *North Britain*, now in the port, 378, making a total of 3,319 persons relieved. This was nearly the estimate of the entire British population in Egypt. But as large numbers have gone by means not connected with this service, and a few still remain, it is clear that the colony has been underestimated. These 3,319 refugees, averaging 664 in each vessel, have been on the hands of the organisation for periods averaging, perhaps, 20 days for each person.

The vessels employed have been colliers, utterly unprepared to meet the occasion; and it is perhaps to be regretted that the English Government did not follow in two points the example of other Governments, and notably of France and Greece—first, by sending more suitable vessels, and, secondly, by offering their hospitality to the subjects of other nationalities. It must be remembered that England is considered largely responsible for the present state of things in Egypt; and whatever may be our reputation as diplomatists, we have been considered as a nation to claim the first and not the last rank for generosity. I have been on board the *North Britain*, and find it difficult to describe the scenes I witnessed. The majority of these refugees consists of the not over cleanly Maltese, huddled up together in the hold, with suddenly extemporised sanitary arrangements. They range through all ages, from the baby newly born on board to the patriarch of 92—all living together in a condition which suggests every variety of disease.

Yet so perfect are the arrangements which have been made under these difficulties, that the doctor only reports an average of seven patients per diem, and those chiefly suffering from ophthalmia, and derangement of the digestive system. Among the whole number, from the time of their going on board to their arrival in Malta, only one death has occurred, and that from heart complaint. The officer in charge of this service, under the orders of Lord Charles Beresford, is Lieutenant Wheeler, of the *Condor*, who lives on board the refugee ship, and is hourly, night and day, at his task of maintaining order and mitigating discomfort. The medical attendant is Dr. Putsey, of the same ship.

The reply to the Admiral's *ultimatum* was delivered at 7 p.m. It is signed by Toulba Pasha, as commandant of the garrison. It assures the Admiral that no such hostile act as he apprehends has or will be undertaken, and it concludes with an appeal to his well-known humanity. Seeing (says the *Times'* correspondent) that a few days ago Arabi Pasha, pointing to the ships in the harbour, stated that every one was covered by a gun, and that he had simply to give the signal for each ship to be sunk, the appeal to the Admiral's humanity strikes one as rather inconsistent. This and the former incident in reference to the blocking of the port fully corroborate the opinion which I have frequently expressed—namely, that we have but to show ourselves prepared to use force, and we shall obtain all we want, possibly without even having to use it.

A demand for the unconditional surrender of some 20 men, coupled with a threat to destroy the fortifications unless it were complied with within 24 hours, would probably settle the question without a blow. It would certainly do so with the *minimum* risk of life and property. Supported by 15,000 troops, ready to land from two sides in Alexandria, the risk would be reduced to nothing, and the loss to property not so great as is incurred by each day's delay.

There is again serious reason to doubt whether the expectations recently entertained of the entrance of the Turks into the Conference will be realised.

SPAIN.—The *Official Gazette* of Wednesday publishes a Royal decree fixing the effective strength of the army at 95,000 men till the year 1884. The army for service in the Peninsula will number 27,000 men, but this figure does not include the forces employed in the colonies or the reserves.

The Duke of Connaught arrived at Madrid on Wednesday at a quarter past nine o'clock, looking in excellent health. He was attended by Colonel the Hon. H. Harbord and Captain Hannay, and travelled *incognito*. No ceremonious reception took place, but the King met him at the station, where the British Minister and all the members of the Legation were also present to receive him. His Royal Highness accompanied the King to the Palace, where he breakfasted. He afterwards lunched with Mr. and Mrs. Morier at the British Legation, and left by the five o'clock express direct for Paris and London.

SERVIA.—King Milan closed the session of the Skuptschina on Wednesday. In his Speech from the Throne his Majesty thanked the members for their devotion to Parliamentary duties, reviewed the work of the session, and wished them a safe journey to their homes. The Skuptschina had previously voted a Bill granting the Government a salt monopoly, and providing that two companies should compete for the privileges to be granted under the monopoly.

BULGARIA.—With the exception of a vacancy in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the new Bulgarian Cabinet has now been formed. General Sobeleff has been appointed Chief of the Cabinet, and takes also the Ministry of the Interior. His Russian colleague, General Kaulbars, receives the charge of the War Department, and M. Natshowics that of the Finances. M. Voulkovics presides over the newly-created Department of Public Works, and retains the *ad interim* administration of Foreign Affairs until a successor can be named. M. Greckoff goes to the Ministry of Justice, and M. Techaroff undertakes the direction of Public Instruction.

IRELAND UNDER MR. GLADSTONE.

The funeral of the late Mr. Blake, who was murdered near Loughrea, took place on Saturday at Furbough, near the town of Galway. The remains left Loughrea at five in the morning. Two mourning carriages followed the hearse. About six or eight cars and a dozen men on horseback went as far as Craughwell, and a number of the inhabitants went on foot a short distance out of the town. At Galway the cortège was joined by a number of the inhabitants there, who accompanied it as far as the graveyard.

Mrs. Moore, of the Dublin Ladies' Land League, was addressing a crowd of people in Listowel on Sunday, when policemen under the command of Captain Massey, resident magistrate, armed with revolvers, arrived and dispersed the gathering. Mrs. Moore subsequently attempted to address the crowd at the railway station, but the police again interfered. Stones were then thrown at them, whereupon the Riot Act was read, and the police charged the crowd. Shots were fired and several persons were wounded. Some arrests were made, the prisoners including two recently released suspects, one of the latter being the editor of the *Kerry Sentinel*.

The man murdered in Seville-place, Dublin, on Monday morning, has been identified as John Kenny, a labourer, living at Cannon-place, off Oriel-street, near to the place where he was murdered, and for many years employed by the Port and Docks Board. The house in which he lived is occupied by a man named Kelly, who has a wife and family, and from Kelly the deceased rented a room in which he lived with his wife and two children—one a girl about 8 years old and the other an infant of 5 months. Mrs. Kenny states that her husband was a labourer, 32 years of age. They had been married for fifteen years, and the two children were all that survived out of ten. He was, she stated, an excellent husband—one who would slave from morning to night for his family, but who, at the same time, did not let her know much about his companions or his movements when out of doors. About half-past eleven o'clock on Monday night he came in, bringing with him a man who passed under the name of Joe Poole. Whether it was an assumed name or his real name she could not say. She had seen him on only one previous occasion about three weeks ago, when her husband brought him to the house. When they came on Monday they brought whiskey with them. Mrs. Kenny was in bed, the one room being occupied as living-room and bedroom. Her husband, having apologised to Poole for her being in bed, got glasses out of the adjoining room, in which Kelly, who had been ill for some days, was lying in bed. Mrs. Kenny, putting a shawl round her, sat in bed, and the drink was then passed round, she herself taking a little of it, and her husband taking some to Kelly in the next room. They sat together and talked for about half an hour, and then Poole rose as if to leave. Kenny rose at the same time, saying there was still a little drop in the bottle, and that he would give it to Kelly. He himself was always very temperate, and did not care for drink. He gave the remainder to Kelly as he passed out towards the door. It does not appear that Poole asked Kenny to go out with him, for Mrs. Kenny states that she heard her husband volunteer to go with him part of the way—a very natural proceeding, as the district is a labyrinth of narrow lanes, out of which no one unacquainted with it could well find his way after dark. They accordingly left together, Mrs. Kenny remaining in bed. She did not go to sleep, however, and as time went on began to wonder at the absence of her husband, but at first only supposed that he had gone all the way home with his visitor. She went repeatedly to the corner of the lane, which is a couple of hundred yards from the spot where the murder took place, in hopes of seeing him return. At two o'clock, thinking that he would probably not wish to disturb the other inmates of the house, and might not return till morning, and also because her infant was restless, she went to bed, not very apprehensive of anything having happened to her husband. The news of the occurrence reached her about nine o'clock on Tuesday morning, and she then went to the hospital and identified the remains. Her testimony to the industrious habits of her husband and his love of home and wife and family is confirmed by the Kellys and by others in the neighbourhood.

The remains of the unfortunate man Kenny were interred in Glasnevin cemetery on Thursday. When Mrs. Kenny returned from the funeral she found three men waiting for her at her residence in Cannon-street. Their names are:—George Richmond, 3, Brabazon-row—a place in the Liberties of Dublin where arms were found some time ago; John Reilly, and Francis Grundy. Richmond, addressing her, said that he would "leave her where her husband was," in consequence of her having informed on Shaw—one of the men who was arrested on Wednesday for complicity in the murder. The police arrested the three men on a charge of threatening the life of Mrs. Kenny.

Mr. Peel, the coroner of Armagh, has received a letter threatening his life in consequence of a recent speech in which he spoke of the prospect of civil war in the country, and called upon the Orangemen to be ready. The letter was read at the meeting of the Armagh District Orange Lodge on Wednesday evening, and a resolution was passed denouncing the cowardly conduct of the writers of such letters, and declaring that if injury of any kind were done to Mr. Peel they would adopt a system of reprisals.

The Leitrim County Assizes terminated on Tuesday. A warrant was granted for the arrest of a young farmer on the charge of being one of an armed force who attacked the house of a Boycotted farmlabourer. They stabbed him and beat him with their rifles, held him on a fire for five minutes, and then, placing the barrel of a revolver in his mouth, made him swear to cease working for a particular person.

In the district between Broadford and Newcastle West two persons have been arrested in the act of setting fire to the house of a man named Coughlan, a farmer, living in the county Limerick. On a search being made, a quantity of tow saturated with paraffin was found in the thatch. There had been a dispute about land between Coughlan and the prisoners.

Consequent on information received from Scotland-yard, the Limerick constabulary have been actively searching for arms, which, it has been ascertained, have for some time been shipped from London to Ireland. They searched the store of the Waterford and Limerick Railway, and succeeded in finding that on the 7th of July, 1880, three cases of arms were consigned at St. Pancras Station, London, to persons in Limerick. Further information led the constabulary to arrest a shopkeeper at Bodyke, named James Healy, on a charge of having received the three cases. It is said that the police are tracing other consignments

James Carey, a builder, was arrested shortly after six o'clock on Thursday evening, on the north side of Stephen's-green, as he was returning from work, under the Lord Lieutenant's warrant, charging him on suspicion with being accessory to the murder of John Kenny. Carey, who is a strong, powerfully-built man, made a desperate resistance to the two detectives who arrested him. He struck them several times, and stated that if they had not revolvers he would prevent them taking him. The detectives had to drag him into a neighbouring shop, while an officer belonging to the United Service Club, close by, obtained the assistance of some policemen in uniform. Carey was then conveyed in a cab to Kilmainham.

The house of a farmer residing near Baltimore, West Cork, was set on fire on Wednesday night, and destroyed. The occupants, among whom were several children, barely escaped with their lives.

A labourer named Stack, who was employed by a farmer at Ballyheigue, was fired at on Wednesday evening, on account of working after hours. He was cautioned previously that if he did so he would suffer.

It is stated that the police have got important information with regard to the murderers of Lord F. Cavendish and Mr. Burke. Fresh proclamations have been issued, offering £500 reward for private information as to anyone harbouring the assassins.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The Royal assent was given by Commission to several Acts.

In answer to Lord WENTWORTH, Lord GRANVILLE said that he had seen a telegram in the foreign correspondence of the *Times*, stating that Sir A. Colvin had denied that Mr. Blunt had at any time acted as intermediary between Sir E. Malet and Sir A. Colvin on the one side, and the Egyptian National party on the other. He had received no communication on the subject from Sir A. Colvin. He concurred in the high opinion universally entertained of Sir A. Colvin, but could not share in that sympathy which Lord Wentworth entertained for Mr. Blunt. The Government would produce such papers as they had on the subject.

Lord CADOGAN called attention to the papers lately presented to Parliament with reference to the proposed visit of Cetywayo to England, and argued that from those documents it was clear that Cetywayo had asked to come to this country for no other purpose than that of obtaining a restitution of the Government in Zululand, and that as it appeared to be the intention of the Secretary for the Colonies that Cetywayo should not be restored to Power, Lord Kimberley was creating difficulties for himself and this country by bringing the ex-potentate to England. If the Government had any ulterior object in this step he hoped they would announce it. If they had not, he trusted they would abandon the project.

Lord STANLEY of ALDERLEY approved the idea of bringing Cetewayo to London; but the Duke of SOMERSET wanted to know what was the object of the step.

Lord KIMBERLEY replied that Cetewayo had expressed an anxious desire to come to this country and lay his case before the Government, and as he was not a criminal suffering punishment, but a captive King in prison, the Government thought it right to accede to that desire. When the request came before him as Secretary for the Colonies, it would not have been consistent in him to oppose it, because he had thought that the war we had waged against Cetewayo was unnecessary and unjust. It was a mistake to suppose that in a certain despatch he had directed an intimation to the ex-King that the Government had determined that he was not to go back to Zululand. What he had stated in the despatch was that no expectation was to be held out to Cetewayo that by allowing him to come to this country we were giving him a promise that he was to have his kingdom again. Cetewayo was a remarkable man, and there could be no doubt that he would regard what passed between him and the Government here as more binding on him than an agreement made with him in Africa. The Government regarded the settlement now in existence in Zululand as unsatisfactory and not having the elements of permanency. We must either annex that country or reconstitute it under a stronger native Government. Sir H. Bulwer had been instructed to consider the whole question, and until he had made his report the Government would not come to a decision as to whether Cetewayo should go back to Zululand. In reply to a question from Lord CRANBROOK, he stated that, in the opinion of the Law Offices, Cetywayo would still be a prisoner of war in this country, and he had promised to obey here the orders he received from us.

A conversation followed, in which Lords Carnarvon, Granville, Chelmsford, Belmore, and Cairns took part,

and in which the noble and learned Ex-Chancellor expressed a doubt that Cetywayo would be a prisoner of war in this country.

On the motion for the second reading of the Supreme Court Judicature Amendment Bill,

Lord Cairns condemned the false economy in accordance with which a trial in London had to be stopped, and for several months suspended, in order that the Judges who presided at it might be available for Circuit duty. He thought the provision in the Bill for occasionally strengthening the Appeal Court by calling in a puisne Judge would prove unsatisfactory. Lord Coleridge defended the provisions of the Bill, and stated that as to the trial to which Lord Cairns had referred, the parties miscalculated the time it would take and were responsible for having it commenced so shortly before the Circuits. The Lord Chancellor closed the discussion by stating that, outside the two Law Officers, no member of the Bar offered a judicial office since his accession to the Chancellorship had refused it, and that he was not prepared to recommend to the Treasury an alteration in a judicial system which had been introduced by Lord Cairns and had been in operation only six years.

The other business on the paper having been disposed of, their Lordships adjourned at a quarter-past 7 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Monday.

After a large number of questions had been put and answered, attention was largely engaged upon matters arising out of the proceedings in the somewhat exciting all-night sitting. Mr. Callan first asked the Chairman of Ways and Means whether he had supplied to certain newspapers an editorial paragraph stating that the suspension of sixteen Irish members was based on their conduct during nineteen nights of debate on the Crime Prevention Bill. The Chairman answered in the negative.

In answer to questions from Mr. Labouchere and Sir H. Wolff, the Speaker said the Chairman of Committees was entitled by immemorial practice to invite another member to take the chair in his place and exercise his authority. He was not aware of any occasion when the Chairman of Ways and Means had voted in Committee, but he could not say that he was not entitled to do so. The Speaker himself was so entitled. The last question grew out of the fact that Mr. Playfair had voted once on Saturday, according to the division list, but had stated that he had no recollection of the circumstance. In answer to Mr. Onslow, the Speaker said that a combination for obstructing business came, in his opinion, within the standing order of the 31st of January, 1881.

The conduct of Mr. O'Donnell on Saturday towards the Chairman was brought forward by Mr. Gladstone, who, before making any motion, invited Mr. O'Donnell to offer any explanation he might desire as to the epithets he had used. This, however, the hon. member declined to do, stating that he would wait to hear the accusation that was to be preferred against him. Mr. Gladstone said that the records of the House, showing that the member for Dungarvan had stigmatised the action of the Chairman as "an infamy," sufficiently indicated the nature of the grave charge which had to be met. He moved that Mr. O'Donnell be suspended from the service of the House for fourteen days for his misconduct towards the Chair. Mr. O'Donnell denied the accuracy of the words imputed to him, but admitted that in his "apostrophe to the Chair" there might have been some irregularity. Having been absent from the House the whole of Friday night, he thought he had been unjustly and unfairly suspended, and in including him in his list of the 16 the Chairman, he affirmed, had "sinned against all the traditions of his office." By those traditions every member supposed to be transgressing the rules of order was entitled to be fully and fairly warned by the Chair before any penal proceeding was taken against him. In asserting, as he did on Saturday under provocation, that he had been "foully" suspended, he meant to express his firm conviction that no English or Scotch member would have been treated as he, as an Irish member, had been. He then went on, in some detail, amid occasional manifestations of impatience, to show that his slight and rare contributions to the debates on the Crimes Bill did not justify the Chairman in designating him as a systematic obstructor. The Speaker, interposing, reminded him, more than once, that he was drawing very largely on the indulgence of the House, the question now before which was not the conduct of the Chairman, but the hon. member's own conduct. Mr. O'Donnell then alleged that the Chairman had not acted upon circumstances within his own knowledge, but upon the "false and feloniously misleading" reports made to him as to what had occurred in his absence. This eliciting loud cries of "Order" and another interposition from the Chair, Mr. O'Donnell explained that he attributed the false reports in question to the Government, who had been the cowardly inciters of the tyranny practised against Irish members. Mr. O'Donnell, having then withdrawn, in obedience to the order of the Speaker, while his conduct was being considered,

Mr. Playfair explained that the responsibility for what had occurred in connection with the suspension of the sixteen members rested with him exclusively. He had not mentioned his intentions in the matter to any of the Ministers, nor had he acted on any reports made to him by others. He had felt it his painful duty to the House to "name" the sixteen members upon clear evidence that obstruction was increasing; and he regretted to have had to report to the House insulting language, used, no doubt, in heat.

Mr. Labouchere, wishing to temper justice with mercy, moved as an amendment, "That, the Chairman of Committees having named Mr. O'Donnell for obstructing the business of Parliament, he having been absent during the greater portion of the sitting when the offence was committed, and not having received any warning from the Chair, the House is not prepared to take notice of the language imputed to him, and passes to the other orders of the day." Mr. Callan seconded the amendment; but on objection taken by Mr. Gladstone the Speaker pronounced it irregular.

After some remarks from Mr. Gorst, Sir S. Northcote expressed regret that Mr. O'Donnell had not availed himself of the opportunity of making a statement or offering an apology before the House proceeded to consider the case. In his speech that night the hon. member had to some extent altered the charge against him, and now said that the words "it is an infamy" applied not to the Chairman himself, but to those who had misled him. The offensive expression had, however, been neither retracted nor apologised for; the language used was such as the House could not allow to pass without serious notice, especially considering the necessity of supporting the authority of its presiding officers.

Mr. Cowen moved, as an amendment, that the House declines to express an opinion on Mr. O'Donnell's language, and therefore passes to the next order of the day.

Sir J. Hay supported this amendment, believing that Mr. O'Donnell had used the objectionable epithets "interjectionally," and had not meant to apply them to the Chair.

Mr. Parnell and Mr. Healy opposed the motion, urging that until the House had had the opportunity of expressing its opinion on the grounds of the suspension, it ought to withhold its judgment on Mr. O'Donnell.

On a division, the amendment was rejected by 199 to 35, and Mr. Gladstone's original motion carried by 191 to 33.

Mr. Gladstone afterwards moved, in accordance with the notice given on Saturday, that the resolution of February 3, 1881, relating to urgency in the business of the House, be revived, supporting it on the ground that twenty-three days had been occupied by the Committee on the Crime Prevention Bill, that it was extremely necessary to get on with other business, especially the Arrears Bill, and also because of the terrible state of Ireland.

Mr. Parnell moved an amendment for dispensing with the necessity of a three-fourths majority in order to create a state of urgency. It would, he thought, be very difficult for the Government to obtain urgency on that condition in favour of the Arrears Bill.

Sir S. Northcote, while ready to support the motion of the Prime Minister, expressed a hope that care would be taken to preserve to the House due facilities for the discussion of any important questions of foreign or domestic policy which might arise.

A short discussion followed, in the course of which Mr. O'Connor Power passed some strictures upon the Government for not making their present demand in time, and trusted that urgency would be applied to the Arrears Bill as well as to their coercive legislation.

Mr. Bright remarked that Irish members opposite had not lately shown themselves very eager to expedite business. The Government, he added, could not in fairness agree to the amendment.

The amendment was rejected by 184 to 41. The discussion was renewed on an amendment by Lord Percy for confining urgency to the Crimes Bill, which was negatived, and Mr. Gladstone's original resolution was carried by 259 to 31. The second resolution (declaring the state of public business urgent) was reserved for the morning sitting next day.

The House then went into Committee on the Crimes Prevention Bill, Sir F. Herschell in the Chair, and on the Attorney-General for Ireland moving a new clause, in substitution for Clause 19, relating to summary procedure. Mr. R. Power moved that progress be reported, on the ground that the suspended Irish members had had no opportunity of putting down amendments. After some discussion, in which Mr. Parnell, Mr. T. P. O'Connor, and Mr. Healy took part, the motion was rejected by 269 to 26. This was immediately followed by a motion from Mr. Healy that the Chairman leave the Chair. After some conversation, Sir W. Harcourt offered to put off the new clauses till the report, which he proposed in that case should be taken on Thursday, expecting to have the Bill read a third time this week. This suggestion not being accepted by the Irish members, the motion that the Chairman leave the Chair was pressed to a division, and thrown out by 184 to 22. Mr. Metge immediately renewed the motion to report progress, against the advice of Mr. Parnell. Mr. Gladstone gave way, and the further consideration of the Bill was adjourned.

The other orders of the day were disposed of, and the House was counted out at 25 minutes to two o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Tuesday.

THE PARLIAMENTARY OATHS ACT (1866) AMENDMENT BILL.

The Duke of Argyll, in proposing the second reading of this Bill, told their Lordships that he had been reluctant to move in this matter; but the debate on Lord Redesdale's Bill in an earlier part of the Session and a deep consideration on the subject had convinced him that the present state of the law was demoralising to the public mind and dangerous to the dignity of Parliament and to the interests of the country. He had been warned by many who agreed with him in the abstract that this was not a fitting time to bring his proposition forward, because it would be impossible to dissociate it from circumstances which had caused much scandal; but, to his mind, nothing could be cited which would show as much as those circumstances did the evil of the present system. The noble Duke then quoted from the journals of the House of Commons the whole of the proceedings in that House with reference to the claim of Mr. Bradlaugh, and from the law reports the legal decisions against his right to take an affirmation at the table of the House of Commons. He then pointed out that, as the House of Commons had repudiated the right of interrogating any member respecting his belief, there was nothing to prevent any other atheist member from walking to the table and taking the oath. Indeed, there was a doubt whether after re-election Mr. Bradlaugh had not become entitled to do so. It was true the House of Commons had ruled against the latter view; but he thought there could be no doubt that in a new Parliament Mr. Bradlaugh could take the oath. He regretted this, because he held, despite the contrary opinion of the late Mr. J. Stuart Mill, that for an atheist to take the oath was an immoral and a scandalous act. He contended that there was only one or the other of two courses open to Parliament. The one was that proposed by Lord Redesdale—namely, to exact a profession of belief; the other, the one proposed in the Bill before the House—to abolish all tests and have a simple declaration in their stead. He held that the former would be of no avail. In his Bill it was proposed that all members of that House or of the House of Commons, who objected to an oath, for any reason whatever, might make a declaration. He entirely concurred with the majority of the House of Commons in regard to Mr. Bradlaugh; and, therefore, he brought forward this measure in no spirit of hostility to that assembly. There was nothing in it which would prevent the House of Commons from continuing to exclude Mr. Bradlaugh.

The Earl of Carnarvon said that his noble friend had many recommendations for the course he asked the House to take. He had the recommendation of his own great oratory, of which he was an admired master in the House; he could point to the present state of the law, to its most unsatisfactory condition, and to its anomalies, and could describe the abominable profanation that had recently occurred; and last, but by no means least, he could produce a very short Bill—an achievement which in these days had no small merit in the eyes of Parliament. He could make his noble friend a present of many of the arguments he had used, and would go so far as to admit that the existing oath did not give an effectual security against the admission of atheists to Parliament. He would concede at once the justice of all his noble friend had said as to the profanity that had been perpetrated in the other House, and as to the way in which religion had been trampled under foot; and he would admit that currency had been given to detestable opinions out of doors. Those of his noble friend's premisses he admitted willingly, but he could not accept the conclusion that had been drawn from them. Granted that the present state of things was bad; granted that the future prospect was bad also; the admission constituted no reason for wholly doing away with that which, after all, gave a certain security for morals and religion. (Hear, hear.) He objected to the measure itself, to the place of its introduction, and to the time it was brought forward. He discarded altogether the supposed objection that their Lordships, by accepting this Bill, would disagree with a majority of the House of Commons. There was a very serious objection to the Bill in the fact that it was an optional Bill, and that it would place a believer under the obligation to take the oath, while it would exempt the atheist from any such obligation. If there were to be legislation at all, it ought to be uniform; it certainly ought not to be optional, giving the privilege to those to whom it was least desirable to give it. (Hear, hear.) This was not the place in which such a measure ought to be passed, because the difficulty had arisen in the House of Commons. For a long time there had been a wise comity between the two Houses, which had hindered one from interfering in the transactions and affairs of the other, and he would be slow to disturb such a relation. Was it certain that the House of Commons would be grateful for their interference, seeing that it had censured them this year for interfering this Session in a matter which they thought specially within their province? Even if this were the right measure and the right place, he should strongly demur to its being the right time. It would have served the case of the noble Duke much better if he had been able to omit all mention of Mr. Bradlaugh and to deal with the subject on its abstract merits; but he had gone into the history of the case of Mr. Bradlaugh, from whom this Bill could not be separated, and for whom, indeed, it was a Relief Bill. And who was he that Parliament should grant him this privilege? Was he one with a tender conscience, with scrupulous conscientious doubts? Had he not avowed himself an atheist, and then expressed his readiness to take an oath which would have no binding effect on his conscience? Had he not shocked the moral sense of the community? With this Bill indissolubly connected with such a man they had a right to ask whether it was a case in which the House ought to interpose. The Bill touched the whole foundations of civil government. There was a time when this country was of one religion; that time had passed away, and we had widened the area to the cases of Nonconformists, Catholics, and Jews, but we had preserved the common ground that all recognised one Father, the sanction of whose name they were willing to invoke in public acts. When once the country became godless its legislation could not be wise—when once the fear of God ceased, the fear of man would not be of long continuance. Up to this time we had invoked the name and sanction of God on the coronation of the Sovereign, in times of triumph, in national thanksgivings and fasts, and in every single public act. Even the greatest orator of Rome attributed her power to the belief in the moral government of the world by God, and when we ceased to be a God-fearing and a God-recognising people we could expect only a future of evil. Not the least painful feature in the history of this matter in the House of Commons was the conduct of the Prime Minister, who had grieved and disappointed his admirers. Just as this House had been unwilling to tighten the oath, so he believed it would be unwilling to relax it. The reason why he met the motion indirectly, instead of by a direct negative, was, that he was satisfied of the strong religious opinions of the noble Duke, and he was willing to admit that if the question had not been raised by the case of Mr. Bradlaugh he should have been glad to argue the substitution of a declaration for an oath upon abstract grounds, for a Parliamentary oath was not the best means of testing religious belief. The Parliamentary oath differed from that taken in the law courts, because in them a penalty was attached to perjury. There were two questions which were indirectly raised by his noble friend's statement. He had alluded to the case of the Quakers. In his opinion, that differed *toto cœlo* from the case of the atheist. The Quaker declined to take the oath on account of his excessive reverence for the Word of God. The atheist, on the other hand declined to take it because he treated it as a mockery. Then his noble friend said they were already powerless to keep out atheists from Parliament. His answer was, that if the atheist were dishonest—if his conscience was not sufficient to deter him from the sin he committed of taking an oath in which he did not believe—then he admitted that the oath did not afford any security; it must be left to the great Searcher of Hearts to decide upon the extent of his sin. But to say that, because the oath had been abused, therefore it must be abolished was a perversion of all knowledge. His noble friend had, as he had already said, introduced this Bill from the best motives; but he would observe that only a short time ago the National Assembly of France had passed a resolution abolishing the oath. The oath had been swept away, and with it all the external forms and symbols of religion had disappeared from the French law courts. On that occasion arguments were used and a spirit was shown which recalled to mind the days of the Revolution and the spirit that led to the enthronement of the Goddess of Reason. It might be said that this was part of the great wave of free thought which was sweeping over the countries of Europe; but this was an instance not of free thought, not of irreligion, but of the anti-religious spirit which had gone so far as to poison the political, religious, and social life of the people. (Cheers.) He did not himself believe that this spirit would permanently prevail, but that the wisdom and truth of God would, in the long run, be found to do so. He believed that it was only the fool who said in his heart there was no God. There were only two methods by which men could meet this spirit: one was by concession, and the other by resistance. His noble friend proposed to cut away all those formulæ and all those limits which he would term political weakness, but which had arisen and grown up partly from a religious spirit and partly from principle. He did not think that was the time or the place for volunteering a measure of relief for one who had avowed himself an atheist, and desired the destruction of the religion of this country and of all associations that were nearest and dearest to them. (Cheers.) For all these reasons he opposed the second reading of this Bill. The noble Earl concluded by moving that nothing had arisen in the proceedings of that House which made it expedient at the present time to propose a change in the existing Parliamentary oath. (Cheers.)

The Archbishop of Canterbury said he had been endeavouring to remove himself from the influence of the eloquence of the noble Duke, and to ask himself what was the logical argument upon which he wished the House to give a second reading to this Bill. Would not this be a fair compendium of his argument—that because one man, who had been elected by a constituency to sit in the House of Commons, with the universal reprobation of the better classes of society in the highest sense of the term, including the lower as well as the higher strata of society, had refused to take the ordinary oath, whereby he invoked the name of God, and had been refused admission to the House of Commons—therefore this Bill should be passed to relieve him, although he had appealed to the highest Courts in the realm, and they had decided that he was wrong? The noble Duke had spoken of this person in terms which showed that probably had he been one of the electors of Northampton he would have been one of his supporters—(laughter)—and he had argued that the doors of the House of Commons should be opened, and the whole Constitution be altered to allow this individual to be admitted. He could not separate the case of this person from the general principles which the noble Duke had enunciated. (Hear, hear.) They were told it was wrong to make the taking of an oath a religious test. It was not the most convenient test perhaps, but in England they were a practical people. It might be a question whether it was a good thing to require an oath at all, but that question had nothing to do with the case before the House. They were told that they should alter the law because a string of persons similar to Mr. Bradlaugh were likely to be returned to Parliament; but he did not think so badly of the constituencies, nor of the human race, as to consider that arrangements should be made for providing legislators for this country in the particular manner pointed out by the noble Duke. ("Hear, hear," and laughter.) It was quite true that it was not desirable to have more oaths than was necessary. An honest man was as much bound by his promise as by his oath. What was the nature of this oath? It was that the person taking it would be faithful and bear true allegiance to Her Majesty Queen Victoria. It could not be said there ought to be no promise by members of the Legislature, and any such promise by an honest man would be felt as binding upon him as an oath; but would they adopt the doctrine that every man who was elected by a constituency should be entitled to take his seat in the Legislature without regard to any of those arrangements which in past times their forefathers thought it well to make in order to distinguish those who were fit to be legislators from those who were not? At present there were certain restrictions on the persons who were entitled to sit in the House of Commons. No woman was allowed to sit in the House, and no minor, however fit, was permitted to take his seat. For what reason he did not know, no clergyman also was eligible as a member of the House. Why one of those restrictions should not be the case of a man who had not a belief in the very foundation of Christian morality and Christian philosophy, upon which their social life depended, and which kept society together, he was at a loss to understand. If any mode should be devised whereby they could secure that such men would not use their influence as legislators for the destruction of the very society for which they legislated, there might be no need for such a restriction; but so long as there was opportunity for the persons who lived by agitation against our social life and against every sanction upon which our political and social life depended, to use the position in which they found themselves to destroy the political and social life which they were placed in office to maintain, he thought that it would be unwise to alter the law. He could conceive that there was an infinitude of questions of social philosophy that ought to be considered in dealing with this question, but until each of those questions presented itself for consideration he did not think that it would be well to tamper with our existing system, although there might be things in it which they would be glad to see altered. Before he concluded, he wished to say that he had thought it his duty to speak upon this subject as the head of the Church of England in that House. He held in his hand a paper showing that the sentiment of the clergy of the Church of England generally, as well as of the great majority of the ministers of religion throughout the country, was opposed to the present Bill. The paper was supported by the heads of the Roman Catholic Church, by the heads of the Wesleyan body, by a great number of the ministers of the Established and the other churches in Scotland. He could not help thinking that the Dissenting bodies were more agreed upon this subject than could have been expected from what they heard at the last general election. He could not also help thinking that there were many gentlemen belonging to Dissenting bodies who had been carried away by the feelings of the moment at the last general election, but who now would act differently.

Lord ABERDEEN supported the Bill on the ground that it was one in the interests of morality and religion.

Their Lordships divided, when the Bill was rejected by 138 to 62.

Several Bills were advanced a stage, and their Lordships adjourned at ten minutes to 7 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—TUESDAY.

At the morning sitting, Mr. GLADSTONE, in answer to Mr. O'KELLY, who asked whether the Government would give an engagement that no act of hostility by British troops should be undertaken in Egypt without the sanction of Parliament, said it was not in his power to give such an assurance, but that while this country had in Egypt some claims and interests of her own which she could not forego, the great object of the Government in their policy had been to bring the united authority of Europe to bear for the settlement of the Egyptian difficulty. Replying to Mr. ASHMEAD BARTLETT, Mr. GLADSTONE further stated that the Conference, having resolved that its proceedings should be secret, any accounts of them that might transpire were not to be taken as authentic. The Conference, he added, had also agreed that its members should request their respective Governments to maintain secrecy in like manner, and therefore he could not enter into the subject of its deliberations.

Mr. GLADSTONE moved that the orders of the day be postponed till after the notice of motion relating to public business, and the motion was carried by 391 to 20. The right hon. gentleman next rose and declared that, the Prevention of Crime Bill being urgent, it is important to the public interest that it should be proceeded with without delay, and he moved that the state of public business is urgent. Another division was challenged by Irish members on this motion, when it was carried by 402 to 19. Thereupon the SPEAKER stated that urgency having now been declared by the House, he desired to lay on the table certain rules which he had framed for the regulation of business under that condition of affairs. These rules, he explained, were substantially the same as those which he had framed last Session, and which were for some time in operation, with the addition of one relating to proceedings in Committee. The rules were afterwards read by the Clerk.

Mr. M'CARTHY announced that he and other Irish members with whom he usually acted had resolved to take no further part in the proceedings in Committee on the Crime Prevention Bill (an intimation that was greeted with Ministerial cheers), in consequence of the recent expulsion of "the Irish Parliamentary party" from the House under the threat of physical force, while a measure vitally affecting the rights of their constituents was being dealt with; and they cast on the Government the sole responsibility for the results of their "course of violence and subterfuge." The SPEAKER here admonished the hon. member for importing into his statement matter of controversy; and Mr. M'CARTHY, having added that, when passed, the Crime Bill would be an Act devoid of moral force or constitutional character, withdrew, accompanied by a number of his colleagues, amid Ministerial cheers.

The House then went into Committee (Mr. Courtney in the Chair) on the Crime Prevention Bill, and resumed the consideration of the new clauses. Mr. BIGGAR moved an amendment in the first new clause proposed by the Government, requiring offenders to be prosecuted within a month of the commission of the alleged offence. It was opposed by the ATTORNEY-GENERAL for IRELAND, and, being pressed, the CHAIRMAN, acting under the rules of urgency, called on its supporters to rise in their places. Only four members complied with the summons; and, as it requires 20 to force a division, the amendment was negatived without one. Words suggested by Mr. GLADSTONE were inserted in the clause requiring, where two magistrates exercise summary jurisdiction together in petty sessions, that one of them shall have legal qualifications. An amendment moved by Mr. METGE, extending the right of appeal to all sentences of imprisonment, was discussed, and thrown out by 187 to 33. The clause was then agreed to, as were also other new clauses relating to warrants, the rota of Judges, and regulations as to Courts. The next clause (special jurors in criminal cases) drew forth some lively strictures from Lord R. CHURCHILL on the inconsistency of the Government in now proposing a clause maintaining trial by jury, after having professed that they could not govern Ireland without suspending that form of trial. Sir W. HARCOURT replied, alleging that the Government required and intended to use all the powers which the Bill would give them. The clause was still under consideration when the sitting was suspended.

At the Evening Sitting, the consideration of the Bill was resumed in a very thin House. The discussion upon the new clause giving both the prosecution and the accused an equal right to claim a special jury was continued by Mr. METGE, Mr. BIGGAR, and others. Mr. CALLAN, on rising to speak a second time on the clause, was informed by the CHAIRMAN that he had already exhausted his right to be heard. Only seven members rising when the CHAIRMAN put the question to challenge his decision, the clause was agreed to without a division.

The new clause giving power to change the venue of a trial for an indictable offence where the interests of justice render that course expedient was moved by the ATTORNEY-GENERAL for IRELAND, who explained that the reasonable expenses of the accused and his witnesses would be defrayed by the Government. Mr. BIGGAR and Mr. CALLAN opposed the clause as being likely to work great injustice, but it was agreed to. Sir W. HARCOURT moved a clause to carry out a promise he had given that the combinations of trade unions should be exempted from the operations of the Bill. Mr. P. MARTIN characterised the clause as a mockery, a delusion, and a snare. Mr. LABOUCHERE proposed to amend the clause by placing the combination of tenants and agricultural labourers on the same footing as combinations of artisans under the English Trade Union Acts and the Conspiracy Act of 1875. The amendment was opposed by Sir W. HARCOURT, supported by Mr. METGE and Mr. BIGGAR, and negatived, only six votes being given for it, and the clause was then added to the Bill, as was also a similar saving clause in favour of political or social associations. Two clauses, standing respectively in the names of Mr. Healy and Mr. Marum, were ruled out of order. Mr. LABOUCHERE moved a clause for securing exceptionally favourable treatment to persons convicted of treason and treason felony. Sir W. HARCOURT opposed the clause, strongly reprobating the pernicious doctrine that men guilty of so serious a crime as supplying arms to misguided and ignorant people, to be used in rebellion against the Queen, were entitled to specially lenient treatment. Mr. STOREY, in a speech which provoked frequent interruptions and calls for the interposition of the Chair, described the Home Secretary as more of a Tory than a Whig, and argued that the disaffection of the Irish people ought to be viewed with considerable leniency. Mr. PLUNKET regarded the reasoning of the last speaker as inciting to treason and treason-felony, and calculated to neutralise the effect of the measure on which the House had spent so much time.

After some remarks from Mr. R. POWER, Mr. NEWDEGATE protested against revolutionary doctrines being dealt with lightly. Some expressions from Mr. METGE as to the ennobling sentiments of persons who had been charged with treason excited renewed interruption. The ATTORNEY-GENERAL thought it dangerous to hold up treason as a venial offence, or to encourage the impression that those who were guilty of it deserved particular sympathy. After Mr. CALLAN had made some characteristic comments on the observations of the Attorney-General, the CHAIRMAN, at a few minutes to one o'clock, reminded the Committee that under the urgency rules he had power to check tedious and useless repetitions, and Mr. Labouchere's clause was then put and rejected. The schedules having been passed, the Chairman was ordered, amid cheers, to report the Bill to the House, and the report was fixed for Thursday.

The House was counted out at a quarter past one o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

In answering a question from Sir R. CROSS, who asked whether it was true that, notwithstanding the remonstrances of the English Admiral, earthworks commanding the harbour of Alexandria are being rapidly pushed forward, Sir C. DILKE said that further instructions have been given to Admiral Seymour which are sufficient to meet any emergency that may arise.

Mr. GLADSTONE, in moving that the House go into Committee on the Arrears Bill, gave some explanations as to the financial bearings of the measure, and also as to the question whether tenant-right should be included in estimating the tenant's assets and testing his ability to pay his arrears. The probable claims under the Bill he placed at £2,000,000, to be provided from the Church Surplus; but half a million more would be contingently charged on the Consolidated Fund to meet possible further demands to that amount. He went on to declare that the prompt and speedy settlement of the arrears question was urgently required, the delay in doing so meanwhile paralysing the payment of rents; described this measure as one hardly less urgent than the Crime Prevention Bill, having regard to the interests of peace and security in Ireland; and concluded by expressing his belief that there was no party in the House which would undertake the responsibility of rejecting a Bill so essential for the elementary purposes of government.

Mr. CHAPLIN, in moving an amendment declaring that, while the House was willing to grant public money for effectually meeting an emergency in Ireland, it declined to proceed with a measure imposing taxation for objects tending to demoralise the Irish people, stated in detail his reasons for opposing the Bill at this stage, asserting that its further progress ought not to be sanctioned by the House unless the Government promised that its provisions should be vitally altered in Committee. The fact that the Prime Minister had three times before tried his hand at legislating on the Irish land question, and that his efforts had in each case lamentably failed, ought to warn them against agreeing to this new concession to violence and agitation, which would be regarded by the Irish people, in spite of all protestations to the contrary, as the fulfilment of the Kilmainham compact. He insisted that before going into Committee the House should be clearly informed of the amendments which the Ministry intended to propose. Repudiating with some warmth the allegation of Mr. Chamberlain that the Tory party had no other Irish policy than coercion, he expressed his sincere sympathy with the Irish people, avowing his firm conviction that more would be done for their lasting and solid advantage by means of emigration, public works, and the encouragement of manufacturing industries than by the alternate measures of repression and conciliation devised by a Liberal Government.

Mr. ARNOLD supported the Bill; and Mr. HARCOURT, while admitting that the House was committed to the principle of the measure, entered a strong protest, in the interest of the British taxpayers, against its 9th Clause. Colonel COLTHURST repeated his preference for a system of loans to one of gifts; but urged the necessity of expediting the Bill.

Sir W. BARTTELOT held the Prime Minister mainly responsible for the introduction of a measure intended to conciliate those who for the last two years had been most active in rebellion and sedition in Ireland. He dwelt on the difficulty of checking abuse under the Bill, and preventing dishonest tenants from fraudently obtaining its benefits by hard swearing. He maintained that two-thirds of Ireland were now in a far more prosperous condition than the great bulk of the English agricultural districts.

Mr. DILLON had never taken an exaggerated view of the Arrears Bill, but thought if properly worked it might open a road by which they could emerge from the hopeless entanglement in which Irish affairs were involved. He warned the Government, however, that if the tenant-right was made an element in calculating the tenant's capacity to pay off his entire arrears, the Bill would be regarded as utterly worthless by the Irish farmers.

Mr. A. BALFOUR strongly condemned the Bill as fostering agitation and holding out further inducements to violence. The Government, he alleged, acted as if they had to contend with an enemy whom they could not quell, but whom they hoped to buy off with successive instalments of "black mail." They were, moreover, perpetuating by this legislation the state of things from which, as they themselves admitted, the present evils of Ireland sprang.

Dr. LYONS advocated a combination of loans and gifts.

Mr. MULHOLLAND repeated his doubts as to the calculations of the Government in reference to the Irish Church Fund, and maintained that continued concession to lawlessness and disorder was incompatible with the lasting welfare of Ireland. He also suggested that the two millions ought to be applied to emigration, as it was impossible for the poor tenants, especially in the West of Ireland, to subsist in any comfort, even if they had no rent to pay.

Mr. STANHOPE spoke energetically in support of the amendment. He viewed the Bill with dismay, and would offer to it an uncompromising opposition, believing that, instead of satisfying existing agitation, it would only become the stepping-stone to new and even worse developments of agitation. He pointed out how unjust the measure was to honest tenants who had striven under difficulties to pay their rent, and who would now be tempted bitterly to repent their simplicity. He also questioned the sufficiency of the Church Fund to meet the very uncertain claims that would be made upon it. After remarking that the Prime Minister, with all his great qualities, lacked the invaluable power of saying "No," without qualification, to the demands of unreasoning agitators, he asserted that the Bill would be ineffectual for its professed object, unjust to England, and dangerous to Ireland.

Mr. TREVELYAN, referring to Mr. Stanhope's allusion to the Prime Minister, expressed regret that the hon. member intended to say "No" without any qualification to his invitation to go into Committee. He then defended the measure as being an exceptional one, designed to meet wholly exceptional circumstances. The measure would provide for the case of suffering tenants who could not otherwise obtain the advantage of the Land Act owing to arrears run up in years of severe distress, which exposed them to eviction. He met Mr. Mulholland's foreboding as to the sufficiency of the Church Fund for the burden proposed to be cast upon it by citing the opposite view of Mr. Finlayson, the eminent actuary, on the subject. He intimated that it was proposed to enable tenants who had paid their rents by means of loans to enjoy the benefit of the measure, and also to make certain other amendments for obviating objections raised by critics of the Bill. He quoted statistics to show that satisfactory progress was being made in the working of the Land Act, and was still speaking when the time for adjourning the debate arrived.

Before the House separated, Sir S. NORTHCOTE, referring to the state of affairs reported to exist at Alexandria, asked whether Admiral Seymour had authority to act in case of necessity. Mr. GLADSTONE replied that since the House met the Government had not received any intelligence of a disquieting character, and he repeated the answer given by Sir C. Dilke earlier in the sitting.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

Lord GRANVILLE, replying to Lord SALISBURY, stated that about five weeks ago it was reported to Her Majesty's Government that preparations which could only be construed as of a hostile character towards the Anglo-French fleet were being commenced in the harbour of Alexandria. Her Majesty's Government at once communicated on the subject with our Admiral, and also requested the Sultan to have those preparations stopped. A few days ago information was received as to the earthworks, the arming of one of the forts, and also a possible plan of obstructing the mouth of the harbour. Her Majesty's Government immediately gave instructions to the Admiral, which, in their opinion, would be adequate to every emergency.

Lord STANHOPE, in moving the second reading of the Vagrancy Bill, which had come up from the Commons, explained that its object was to enable guardians to apply an efficient test to casual paupers. It would empower guardians to keep in the workhouse for some days persons who made a second application for one night's relief, or who obtained indoor parochial relief on false pretences.

The Duke of RICHMOND and GORDON objected to the principle of the Bill, which was one for turning workhouses, in certain circumstances, into gaols. Persons offending against the Vagrancy Acts ought to be proceeded against in ordinary process of law.

Lord SALISBURY observed that casual paupers had become a perfect pest in some parts of the country, and in his opinion the ordinary process of law was too cumbersome and expensive to the ratepayers to be effectual in the case of fraudulent paupers.

After some discussion, in which the Bill was supported by the Government, the second reading was agreed to without a division.

On the report of amendments to the Cathedral Statutes Bill, the Earl of BEAUCHAMP moved an amendment limiting the power of revision of Cathedral statutes conferred by the Bill upon the Privy Council. His Lordship said that when statutes had been duly passed by Deans and Chapters all control over them passed to the Privy Council, which was given power to revise and alter the statutes. By that means a statute passed for one purpose by a Chapter might be so altered as to effect a purpose entirely different.

The Bishop of CARLISLE was of opinion that it was desirable for the Privy Council to possess a power of amending statutes submitted to them. There was no reason to suppose that that power would be exercised in a mischievous manner. It was taken for granted by the framers of the Bill that the Privy Council would act in friendly conjunction with the Dean and Chapter in the matter. He did not think that any principle was involved in the power of revision being entrusted to the Privy Council, rather than to the Deans and Chapters. Should the amendment be carried, the Bill would not, however, be materially injured. As he preferred the Bill as it was he was not prepared to accept the amendment.

The amendment was negatived, and the report was then agreed to.

A long conversation ensued on a proposition by Lord BEAUCHAMP to have the reporters provided with temporary accommodation in the side galleries, with the view of ascertaining whether the reporting might not be conducted there in more favourable circumstances as to hearing. Lord GRANVILLE supported the proposition; but it was strongly opposed by Lord CAIRNS, who bore testimony to the adequacy of the present reports, and pointed out that reporters' galleries at either side of the House would destroy the architectural beauty of the chamber. In the result the proposition was withdrawn.

Lord CARLINGFORD, in reply to a question from Lord ORANMORE and BROWNE, stated that a circular issued by the Irish Land Commission had no connection whatever with the Arrears Bill.

A number of Bills having been advanced a stage, their Lordships adjourned at half-past 7 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

Sir W. LAWSON having asked the Prime Minister whether his attention had been called to the statement of M. de Lesseps that "any attack on Egypt by England or any other Power would be the destruction of the canal,"

Mr. GLADSTONE said he was not aware from what source the hon. baronet quoted these words, but the expression which M. de Lesseps had used in conversation with him was, that in the event of an attack upon Egypt we might expect the canal to be closed, or that something would be done to close it. He never mentioned M. de Lesseps without respect, but it was not possible for Her Majesty's Government to be guided in matters of this kind by that gentleman's judgment.

Mr. GLADSTONE stated, in answer to Mr. BOURKE, that Her Majesty's Government had no intention of proposing a vote of credit in respect of warlike operations in Egypt, because there was no state of facts which, in their judgment, called for such a measure. If such a state of facts should arise, it would be their duty to give the earliest information to the House of any proposals they might have to make. With regard to the position of affairs at Alexandria, the Government had no account of any change in the state of facts.

Sir C. DILKE assured Sir W. LAWSON that the statement in a daily newspaper that if Arabi Pasha did not cease the construction of works and mounting of guns, Sir Beauchamp Seymour would at once proceed to bombard the defences of Alexandria was not made on the authority of the Foreign Office. He declined to state the nature of the instructions given to Sir Beauchamp Seymour.

Mr. W. H. SMITH expressed a hope that Sir Beauchamp Seymour had full authority to take any steps which might be necessary for the protection of the fleet.

The adjourned debate on Mr. Chaplin's amendment to the motion for going into Committee on the Arrears of Rent (Ireland) Bill having been resumed, Sir M. H. BEACH spoke in support of the amendment, and, with regard to the source from which the funds necessary for the purposes of the Bill were to be drawn, expressed a fear that owing to the doubtful security of all income from landed property in Ireland, it might be necessary to provide a far larger sum than half a million from the Consolidated Fund. He admitted that hardly any sum would be too great if by its payment peace and contentment could be restored to Ireland, but he could see nothing as well throughout the Bill. With regard to the poorer classes of tenants, he did not hesitate to say that it would be far better to assist them in emigrating than to pay their arrears of rent; for while the latter would be a mere palliative, the former would afford a permanent remedy for a great social disease.

Mr. W. H. SMITH noted the fact that, with the exception of Lord Lymington, no speaker on the Liberal side had given a thorough and unqualified support to the Bill. He objected to the measure because he believed it would do more harm than good in Ireland. It would excite expectations which could not be realised, and would only temporarily relieve an evil the causes of which were permanent.

Mr. GOSCHEN said that if it were true, as was alleged by the Government, that this measure was absolutely necessary for the peace of Ireland, financial considerations could not stand in the way, and for such a purpose the taxpayers could not begrudge the half-million of money which, as an extreme precaution, was asked for. But if the Bill were passed the Irish people should be given to understand that the money was granted distinctly as a gift for the pacification of the country. In order to justify the adoption of such a measure the most strenuous effort must be made to investigate the tenant's inability to pay; and the House should itself decide that the value of the tenant right should be taken into consideration.

Sir S. NORTHCOTE condemned the Bill as unjust to the English taxpayer and to the Irish landowners, and likely to be mischievous in the future. It was not a final measure, and would serve to keep alive the agitation which had done so much harm in Ireland, and believing that it would be unjust and injurious in its operation to Ireland, he should give it his most strenuous opposition.

Mr. CHILDERS replied on behalf of the Government.

POLITICAL AND PERSONAL.

Cabinet Councils were held on Saturday, Monday, and Wednesday.

The annual dinner of the Cobden Club was held on Saturday at Willis's Rooms. Earl Derby, who presided, spoke in favour of Free Trade and denied that Cobden's policy had proved a failure. Among the other speakers were Lord Kimberley, Sir C. Dilke, M.P., and M. de Lesseps.

The Marquis of Waterford will preside at the meeting of the Patriotic Association on the Egyptian crisis this (Saturday) evening at St. James's Hall. Among the speakers will be Earl Stanhope, Viscount Sidmouth, Sir H. D. Wolff, Sir Algernon Borthwick, Sir Henry Hoare, Mr. Alderman Fowler, M.P., and Mr. H. Chaplin, M.P.

Lord Randolph Churchill has so far recovered that he was able to attend on Monday evening in his place in the House of Commons, but he is not yet by any means fully restored in health.

The Prevention of Crime (Ireland) Bill, as rearranged and amended in Committee, was published among the Parliamentary papers issued on Thursday. It was divided into five parts instead of two, as in the first draft of the Bill, and its clauses have been increased in number from 30 to 37. Part 1, consisting of Clauses 1 to 3 inclusive, deals with the special commission, Part 2 with special jurors, Part 3 with offences against the Act, Part 4 with its general powers, and Part 5 with supplemental provisions and definitions, and the duration of the Act.

At a Conference of Welsh, Members of Parliament and other influential gentlemen, held a few days ago to consider the question of Higher Education in

Wales, Mr. Morgan Lloyd, M.P., remarked that if a Conservative Government came into power nothing whatever would be done in the matter. A gentleman interested in Welsh education thereupon wrote to Sir Stafford Northcote and received the following reply:—"30, St. James's-place, S.W., June 30, 1882.—Sir,—I am much obliged by your letter of the 26th. Nothing can be more absurd than Mr. Morgan Lloyd's statement that if a Conservative Government came into power 'nothing whatever in the way of education could be done for Wales;' but I presume his object was not so much to promote the interests of Welsh education as the interests of the Liberal party. I think I had better refer you to the debate which took place in the Session of 1879 (July 1), when the late Government were in office. You will see that I then said that so far as it was in the power of the Government to give any encouragement to the promotion of the higher education in Wales they would do it, for that they thought Wales had as just claims as any other part of the United Kingdom in the matter. Further information was at that time required upon many points which had been mentioned in the debate. Some of that information has now been supplied, and I do not doubt that whenever a proposal is brought forward, under whatever Administration, it will receive full consideration. —I have the honour to be, your obedient servant, Stafford H. Northcote."

The divisions taken during the thirty hours' sitting of the House of Commons on Friday and Saturday were 32 in number. Thirteen were upon amendments proposed by Irish members to Clause 17 of the Prevention of Crime (Ireland) Bill, and the minorities gradually decreased from 38 in the first division on Friday afternoon to 14 in those between three and nine o'clock on Saturday morning. In the first three divisions after midnight, Mr. Labouchere and Mr. Thorold Rogers voted with the Irish members in the minority, Sir W. Lawson going once into the same lobby. In the next division, Mr. Labouchere was the only English member in the minority. By his disappearance the next minority was reduced from 16 to 15. Mr. Gill next fell out of the ranks of the Obstructives, there being left Messrs. Callan, Gray, Healy, Leamy, Leahy, M'Carthy, Metge, Nolan, T. P. O'Connor, The O'Gorman Mahon, O'Kelly, Parnell, Sexton, and Sheil, with Mr. R. Power and Mr. Redmond as tellers. The minority remained unchanged through four divisions, and then 16 Irish members were severally named for persistent and wilful obstruction. Their suspension was carried by 126 to 27, all the members named, with the exception of Mr. Dillon, who was absent, voting against their own suspension. The minority consisted exclusively of members of the Parnellite section, with the two exceptions of Mr. Villiers Stuart, an Irish Liberal, and Colonel Nolan (teller), a moderate Home Ruler, who sit on the Liberal benches. The question of suspension having been put by the Speaker to the House it was re-approved by 125 to 29, the minority being the same as before with the addition of Sir John Hay (Conservative), and Mr. Molloy (Home Ruler), the former of whom had voted in the majority in the previous division. The Irish members voting in the majority were Messrs. Corry, Fitzpatrick, Macnaughten, and Plunket (Conservatives), Dr. Kinnear, and the Solicitor-General for Ireland (Liberals). On the question that the conduct of Mr. O'Donnell should be taken into consideration to-day, Mr. A. O'Connor moved the adjournment of the House, which was negatived by 156 to 14. The minority comprised one English member (Mr. Joseph Cowen), four Home Rulers, who, though taking part in the previous divisions on amendments, had escaped suspension, and a relay of Home Rulers who had been resting while their colleagues carried on the struggle. A motion to report progress on the Committee resuming its labours was negatived by 159 to 16, Mr. Joseph Cowen and Sir P. O'Brien voting with the Parnellites, while The O'Donoghue, who had also returned to the House, went into the Government lobby. In the division on the question that Clause 17, as amended, should stand part of the Bill, four Liberals—Messrs. Cowen and Passmore Edwards, Sir W. Lawson, and Sir P. O'Brien—voted with the Parnellite minority. The O'Donoghue, Dr. Kinnear, and Sir T. M'Clure supported the clause. The minority in the division on the first amendment to Clause 18 consisted of the fourteen Home Rulers who were left, and Mr. Labouchere, Sir W. Lawson, Mr. Thomasson, and Sir D. Wedderburn. The next minority was fifteen, including Mr. A. Moore, one of the moderate Home Rule section. In the next division on the clause itself, six members sitting on the Liberal side of the House by their votes increased the minority to twenty—viz., Messrs. Cowen, Mitchell Henry, P. Martin, O'Shaughnessy, and Thomasson, and Mr. Labouchere acted with Mr. Synan as a minority teller. In the next division the Parnellite fourteen were reinforced by Messrs. Cowen, Labouchere, and Martin; The O'Donoghue still continuing to vote steadily for the Government. Another amendment found the fourteen joined by only one English Liberal—Mr. Cowen—who also voted in the succeeding division against the adoption of Clause 21. Then came a series of obstructive motions, alternately to report progress and that the Chairman do leave the Chair. The first was supported by the following minority of 12:—G. Byrne, W. J. Corbet, J. Cowen, R. Lalor, J. Leahy, J. C. M'Coan, B. C. Molloy, Colonel Nolan, J. O'Kelly, W. H. Sullivan, E. Sheil, J. Synan; tellers, Mr. Gray and Mr. A. O'Connor. In the next division the minority was reduced by the absence of Mr. Cowen; and then Messrs. M'Coan and Molloy absented themselves from two divisions. Mr. Synan then retired from the contest, and the minority was reduced in two divisions to eight. Seven of these—Colonel Nolan being the single exception—were named by the Chairman, together with the two tellers, for obstruction, and they were suspended by 128 to 7, the minority being Messrs. Cowen, Errington, Macfarlane, M'Coan, P. Martin, Sir P. O'Brien, and The O'Gorman Mahon, with Colonel Nolan and Sir J. M'Kenna as tellers. The final division was on Clause 30, which was negatived by 69 to 6, the minority consisting of Messrs. Cowen, Errington, Martin, O'Shaughnessy, Colonel Nolan, and Sir J. K'Kenna, with Mr. Blake and The O'Gorman Mahon as tellers.

A meeting of Liberal electors and non-electors was held on Thursday evening at the Onslow Hall, Brompton. The chair was taken by Mr. A. S. Ayrton, and Sir Charles Dilke, M.P., and Mr. J. B. Firth, M.P., addressed the meeting. The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, explained that they were called together at a very important period of the year in election matters, and all their efforts might be required at no distant date. Sir Charles Dilke said they had at the present time a certain amount of political apathy in the borough, and indeed in all boroughs and counties, as was shown last year by the very considerable decrease in the number of lodgers placed on the register. Of course they had always found it difficult to keep up the same amount of political interest between elections as that which existed at the time of an election. That difficulty was found to exist in every constituency in the land. He could not but think that the apathy of last year, in regard to politics, had been somewhat increased by the block in the House of Commons. The impossibility of passing measures through the House under its present form had, he believed, caused a deadness in political affairs through each man feeling that the particular scheme in which he was interested was hung up, and until that block was removed no solid progress could be made. It was not the case of one measure only; all measures were in a state of suspended animation, and would be so until they found some means of putting an end to the block and causing the measures to pass through the House. The difficulty of educating the public and the constituences up to a particular view upon any given subject was as nothing compared to the absolute prevention of the passing of measures upon which the people had set their minds. With the exception of one or two great measures of the year, the obstruction of one or two members was enough to bar the progress of some great reforms. That state of apathy had shown itself in its effect upon last year's register. Consequently, more active steps should be taken this year. Last year there was a decrease upon the register which was far too great, even after taking into account the ordinary slackness that followed after an election. He then explained the qualifications and the *modus operandi* for making claims.

The following letter, written by a member of Parliament, was referred to by Mr. Davitt on the occasion of a public address he recently delivered in Jersey City:—"*Paris.* My dear ——,—It seems we are on the eve of a schism in Irish politics. Davitt since he came out has privately declared in favour of a new policy—the nationalisation of the land, and has practically announced his throwing over of all his old Nationalist ideas. He was very severe on you in particular, and, in a moment of excitement, threatened to go over to break things up in America. I have had an interview with him here to-day, and, while he was less hysterical, he was not the less determined to go on with the new project. He means to devote himself, I believe, to the settlement of the English land question, and with that object has already established a new organisation in England composed of Communistic Englishmen. If you will watch his public utterances, you will be able to note how far he has drifted from his original bearings. I wrote you on this subject because I did not believe in allowing the Irish people to be made the tools of the Internationalists, and I hope you will give no countenance to the new programme. Mr. Henry George and the *Irish World* people are known to be urging on Davitt to the new course, and hope to bring the American Irish into the movement by the help of Davitt's popularity. It is, therefore, arranged that Davitt will go to America next autumn and lecture for his own benefit. He will then return and establish a new paper to advance his theories. So far as Ireland is concerned, his nationalisation of the land scheme will simply damn him as soon as the people get to know what he means. The peasant proprietors of the future are not likely to receive with much favour a proposition to give up the ownership of their farms for the benefit of anybody. I am thinking of resigning my seat in Parliament, as I am sick of the whole affair, and getting back to America, either this fall or next spring. I wish you would write to me what my chances are likely to be in New York, and also whatever there is of general information. I wish you would inform O'Reilly and Collins of Davitt's changed attitude. They have invited him to America to lecture, and will perhaps be rather sold if used as the instruments in furthering a stupid communistic agitation which would certainly detach from us the most important element among our people in America and Ireland." Mr. Davitt, continuing, said this letter had been printed and circulated among the leading Nationalists in America. If the charge contained in the letter were true, every Irish Nationalist and every Land Leaguer would be justified in doing what the writer of the letter had done his best to bring about—viz., to have him (Mr. Davitt) repudiated. (Cries of "Name, name!" "It is O'Kelly.") The conspiracy had failed, and when he returned to London he should take the trouble of informing the writer what his personal opinion of him was.

DYNAMITE OPERATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.

A correspondent of the *Times* at New York supplies the following interesting information:—

"Michael Davitt, in his recent address to the Irishmen of New York the day after he landed here, told them, among other things, that it was their duty to repudiate outrage and assassination as a means of redressing Irish wrongs. This was good advice and given in a locality that greatly needed it. While the mass of the Irish in America look with abhorrence upon violent methods of combating Her Majesty's Government and cannot find words strong enough to use in detestation of assassination, there is still an influential Irish clique, whose ramifications extend through the chief cities of the United States, who are devoting every energy to the encouragement of what may be called the dynamite policy. This extreme and detestable faction, who are bent on embroiling the United States in the Irish quarrel by making it the base for hostile movements against English persons and property, need close watching. I have recently had some communications with men who are familiar with some of their doings, and think it my duty to make them public. These statements are mainly derived from an individual, who, while cognisant of the dynamite operations, does not approve of them, and they show a remarkable condition of affairs that the Governments of both countries ought to unite to suppress.

"The dynamite movement in its present phase began nearly two years ago in active operations, though contemplated and practically sketched out earlier. My informant says that, while the headquarters are at this city, yet men are engaged in forwarding it in every principal city in the United States, though outside New York their chief abiding-place is Chicago. I asked if O'Donovan Rossa was the projector and conductor of the party, as he so loudly proclaimed. The reply was, that while in one sense he might be called the projector, he was not now, and had not been for a good while, in any position to control the party or even to learn its secrets or doings. In fact, though sincere in his views, O'Donovan Rossa talked too much for the conspirators to trust him, and while his United Irishmen's Society Directory were the general managers of the business, they only used him for a figure-head and directed the operations generally without his knowledge. Rossa was in a somewhat dissatisfied condition of mind on this account. The Irish contributors to dynamite funds had managed to find him out, and the money he used to get had fallen off so much that he was now only making a bare living out of his newspaper. I asked who were the chief managers of the movement now, and was told that they appeared to be a triumvirate, composed of Dr. Shine, Spearman, and Byrne, with some lesser lights, but the leader was Dr. Shine, a reckless, bold, and, in some respects, influential New York Irish Democratic politician, who had held some local offices, and was a physician of repute. The funds, which do not amount to much, are controlled by Shine at present, who has them in bank in his own name, and generally they are insufficient for any extended operations, though when any special enterprise is contemplated the leaders go around among 'friends of the cause' and take up a collection to defray the expenses. They have at times had as much as 20,000dols. to 30,000dols. in these funds; but most of the money was wasted upon the abortive attempt to fit out a Fenian cruiser in New York a year or more ago, since which time the funds have been less in amount.

"I asked the object of these operations, and was told that the conspirators had little definite object excepting to harass England at every vulnerable point, to destroy the lives of the officials who were most intrumental in oppressing Ireland, and to show the English generally, by the destruction of property and public buildings and works, that it was to their interest to make peace with Ireland on the best terms and to let her go as an independent nation. Hatred of England was the mainspring of the movement. The dynamite party, he said, permeated the Land League, and was aided by many on both sides of the ocean who were high in that body. They had a regular system of correspondence in cypher by cable across the Atlantic, with friends in Ireland, England, and France, so conducted that it was impossible to find them out. But, I said, the secrets seem to be found out and many operations frustrated by British detectives, and I asked how this was accomplished. The reply was that that came from a peculiarity of the Irish race. Irishmen were never known to band together for conducting any secret conspiracy without someone connected with the faction proving a traitor and telling their plans. This was not done usually from hope of reward, but because of jealousy and internal quarrels, and in this way many of the plans of the dynamite party had got out and were frustrated. I asked how he thought that was done, and was informed that the facility Her Majesty's Government seemed to have for learning what they were doing was the greatest difficulty they had to contend with, but he could not say exactly how it was done. I said that probably the British Consulate in this city had a detective force at work, but he said they had no fear of that; the leak was not there, and that, in truth, they had very little trouble from the New York Consulate. Neither did he think it was at the Legation in Washington. The Minister did not know much about the United States yet, being a new man, and the Legation did not seem to give the Fenians much attention. The detective system was managed separately from either Consulate or Minister, and, however it was done, it seemed to be pretty effective.

"He then gave some instances of the way in which well-laid plans had been frustrated. When they first began operations the dynamite party were infatuated with Thomassen's plan of blowing up ships, buildings, and people with infernal machines, and they succeeded in several instances in destroying public property in England, amounting in value to several millions. In those days, England seemed to have no detective system at work here at all. The party had their men over in England, quietly sent across explosive machines, and the work was done. These machines were usually carried by firemen on the steamers, and they were of very simple construction. Two or three successful blowings-up occurred, and some were frustrated, and then the English became watchful on both sides of the Atlantic, so that it was more difficult to get the machines over and to get them used. Several men who had been engaged in the earlier outrages backed out when the sport became dangerous, and it was then necessary to devise a machine that would not explode until sufficient time had elapsed to permit the man who placed it to get out of the way. This was done by making an ordinary clockwork attachment fixed to run five or six hours; and these clock-work machines, after long delays, were perfected, and last summer about twenty-five of them were manufactured, each in a small square tin case. But the detective coils had wound tightly around the conspiracy, and they found the greatest difficulty in getting the machines over. Four or five were sent separately and got into England, but while it was believed that some of them were successfully used in destroying property, no knowledge of the fact ever accurately came to hand. Ten of them were shipped in the consignment of cement barrels from Boston, and were captured at Liverpool through information sent from America in time to check the delivery of the barrels, though the men who were to receive them in Liverpool might have been caught had it not been for some unguarded expressions that they overheard at the docks, and therefore were warned in time. The other machines of this lot my informant did not think ever went over. The British Government sent one of them that had been captured back to the Consulate in this city, where it was kept to show the method of packing explosives. He thinks it is still there.

"This cement barrel shipment was exposed in some way that they never could find out, and it caused a great change in their plans. Rossa had a good deal to do with the shipment, being then the chief of the faction, but the tremendous row that was raised about it half frightened him out of his wits. He was sure of being arrested, and he spirited away all his correspondence, and every damaging thing he possessed, including, it was believed, some of the other machines. He was then receiving a good income from his newspaper and the Dynamite Fund, but the Irish became suspicious, and the contributions declined, while the other conspirators, thinking the plot had failed through Rossa's loquaciousness, began to draw away from him, so that soon afterwards the outrage campaign was organised on a different basis. The English then began also to show much activity in their detective operations, and nearly everything subsequently contemplated was in this way frustrated. A plan was laid in the West to capture the Princess Louise, who was expected to come out and accompany the Marquis of Lorne on his recent tour to Manitoba. The conspirators formed the project of swooping down upon her and capturing her for a hostage to be held until the Irish suspects were released. But the Princess did not then come out to Canada, and the plot failed, they said, because the detectives had wormed it out, sent over a warning, and she prudently remained in England. The leaders quietly organised a party in New York, who were to go to the British Provinces and blow up an English war-vessel. These fellows went to Canada, visited Montreal, Quebec, and Halifax, and finally went to St. John's, New Brunswick. At Halifax there were war-vessels, but none of them were in position to be vulnerable, and no one could be got to undertake the task. At St. John's they found an old sloop-of-war in charge of a watchman, and it was determined to blow this up. They went back to New York to get the materials, discovered in a few days from some development at St. John's that the plot had leaked out, and this too was abandoned.

"The most serious project which the dynamite party contemplated, however, was the destruction of the magnificent floating dock at Bermuda. Finding it extremely difficult, on account of the close watch kept, to get their explosives into England, the conspirators thought it would be a good idea to attack British Government property elsewhere, and by a grand *coup* revive their waning subscriptions, for repeated failures made the impulsive Irish restive and doubtful of their sincerity. Last autumn, after much consideration they planned an expedition to Bermuda, and selected men to go. This was done with supposed secrecy and circumspection, and the men were all ready to go on board the steamer leaving New York for Bermuda, when a reconnoitring party discovered a couple of detectives at the dock scrutinising the passengers as they came down. This plan too, it was evident, had been exposed, but they did not abandon it. Their men were sent to a southern port, and, shipping on sailing vessels, managed to get by various routes to Bermuda. The conspirators were in glee, for their advices showed that the men were at their posts, and a date was fixed for the grand explosion. But a change came over the scene. As the date approached, the watchfulness of the Bermuda authorities became suddenly most startling; it was evident that they suspected something, and that the island would soon become too hot; so, a steamer opportunely sailing for New York, the fellows went aboard, glad to escape with whole skins. This Bermuda failure, through its timely detection, caused another change in plan. Greater efforts were made to secure absolute secrecy, and at the same time it was found necessary to avoid the risk attending the carrying of infernal machines into England, because all the men engaged in the business reported increased watchfulness at every British port. At the same time contributions were small, and they could not afford to have any more failures. A brilliant genius then conceived the idea that the materials for explosives could be got anywhere, if only the knowledge existed for their proper compounding and use. So the party opened last winter, in this city, what they called their 'Dynamite School,' and got a man with a Russian name, which my informant could not remember, to deliver lectures and give instruction upon making explosives. The professor, however, is not so much of a Russian as he is an Irishman, so that the cognomen adopted for the occasion is of little consequence. This school was opened in Chambers-street, Rossa taking an office in the same building as a blind, while downstairs is a liquor shop. The pupils were mostly brought over from Ireland, and the lectures went on until it became a subject of remark from the regularity of the attendance, when another place was got in the outskirts of Brooklyn, and instruction given at irregular intervals in both place so as to disarm suspicion. Probably twenty persons have been to this 'school,' most of them coming over expressly. They are taught how to compound explosives, and are bound by oath to secrecy and obedience—the latter extending to an obligation to carry out the orders of masters whom they do not know and will never see, if the orders are communicated in certain ways, indicating their authenticity. The use of three styles of machines is taught. One is in the form of a little pocket flask, that can be sent to any obnoxious person, and is small enough to be carried in the pocket. Another is the machine with clockwork attachment that can be fixed to explode within any stated time. The works are an ordinary eight-day clock movement on a small scale, which explodes a cap that ignites the dynamite. The third machine has a diaphragm of metal over the dynamite, through which an acid eats its way, and explodes the compound. This is the simplest machine, being set by breaking a small bottle of acid, which eats a hole in a few hours through a thin brass plate. These machines are furnished, but without explosives. They are thus harmless until used, when the 'scholar' is expected to procure his materials and compound his own dynamite for each special occasion. The equipment of these 'scholars' is now the chief business of the dynamite conspirators.

"While indicating that the inspiration for the recent murders of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke probably came from this side, my informant either did not possess or would not give any positive information on the subject. The New York junta, however, expect the murderers ultimately to come over here, and much of their funds is now said to be devoted to aiding them in hiding. They are believed to have left Ireland for Wales and to be in hiding among the colliers, where they will stay

until the three months' reward limit expires, and then, when the affair blows over, will come out to America, probably by way of France. The necessity of diverting money to them is a severe tax on the dynamite funds, and just now this, with the fear of the detectives, curtails the active operations of the conspirators. In fact, they complain that they find the utmost difficulty in getting men to carry out their plans; very few persevering in the face of the vast dangers surrounding the nefarious business. Therefore the plans often miscarry; but the leaders are as much bent as ever upon carrying on this system of warfare, and to increase their funds make constant efforts to get hold of Land League contributions, and sometimes with success. They also continue the policy of sentencing British public men to death, the Cabinet Ministers and chief officials in Ireland being all under the ban. Various Irish secret societies sympathise with them, though not intrusted with their secrets, and the conspiracy is one that will require the closest watching, for it may at any moment embroil the two Governments, whose people have every reason to continue on friendly terms."

DERBY ARCHIDIACONAL CONFERENCE.

The annual Conference of the clergy and laity of the Archdeaconry of Derbyshire was held on Tuesday at the Athenæum-room. The proceedings commenced with the celebration of Holy Communion at St. Alkmund's Church at half-past nine, and at half-past ten the Conference assembled at the Athenæum-room under the presidency of the Ven. E. Balston, Archdeacon of Derbyshire.

The ARCHDEACON, in opening the proceedings, said: It may have occurred to some of us that in the year in which the Church Congress is fixed to be held in Derby, the usual Conferences might have been suspended, the Church Congress giving opportunity for discussion enough to satisfy the most eager disputants. Or again, that if the Diocesan Conference were not suspended because of the inconvenience likely to arise in matters of business, the Archidiaconal Conference, to which no such importance attaches, might well have been omitted. It was thought otherwise by the Bishop and Diocesan Council; and, in obedience to their desire, I have issued notice of our meeting to-day. I still regret the loss that ensues to us from the absence of the Bishop. His presence among us upon these occasions cannot well be over-estimated. We must make up for it as best we can. There is one important difference between this Conference and such meetings as are gathered by the Church Congress, or even by the Diocesan Conference. We meet as neighbours, for the most part knowing one another. We have special interests of a local kind in regard to things affecting the peculiar character and position of our own people. Different countries have different complexions, so to say, of mind. The Cornish man differs from the Devon, and the Derbyshire from the Yorkshire man, just as with nations, which, though contiguous, often differ entirely in thought and manners. In our own diocese how different are the circumstances of Derbyshire and Salop. Hence it is that, in discussing important subjects of the day, we have to bear in mind not only their general aspect, but also their application to this or that particular class or people. Such a Conference as this enables us to do this. Another benefit arising from these Conferences is the interchange of thought. Interchange of thought, especially to clergy who are earnest and diligent in their work, is valuable. Clergy in general, from their isolated position, need to be brought together from time to time for the purpose of duly forming their opinions upon grave subjects. Nothing helps to lead them to practical results so much as the thoughts and reasoning of others, especially of intelligent working laymen. The discussion of Church subjects by clergy and laymen together is a great help to both. I wish we knew how to secure our leading men in the county to interest themselves, propose subjects, read books, exercise thought, and arrive at just conclusions. They are as much concerned as we are in all Church work, in the propagation of Gospel truth. True, we clergy have the responsibility of teaching what we are sent to teach. But we want the help of laymen; we want their mind, their hearty co-operation, their great influence. Where clergy and laity are working together in a parish, what an influence for good is generated, what success oftentimes in accomplishing what we all desire to see accomplished throughout the length and breadth of the land! These Conferences, if conducted, as they should be, with a view to something better and higher than the ambitious display of platform oratory, may be of great use. In so far as they tend to the cultivation of kindly feeling, not the least among social graces and Christian virtues, having for their end the improvement of the religious tone of our people, and the bringing them nearer God for their own great happiness, and for God's glory, these Conferences may be of great use to us. By God's blessing they may be the means each year of quickening anew the spirit of holiness, purity, fervent zeal, diligent prayer, brotherly love. When were these things needed more than now? Dark indeed is the cloud gathering on our horizon. What is in store for this country God only knows. There are signs of wrath, deep searchings of heart, perplexity, men's hearts failing them for fear of what is coming. If such things are meant to warn us, our wisdom is to hold fast by God, come what will. So only can we be safe; and "in the evening there shall be light," however dark the day through which we have to pass. In the face of great trouble or disaster, what becomes of all the petty differences which are apt to disturb and embarrass men's minds? The larger heart, the clearer vision of God and heavenly things, the truer judgment, the ever-deepening sympathy with others, the finer sensibility of Christlike goodness—these are the things worth having. These things grow out of opportunities like the present, where, if we will, we may be drawn together more closely in the bonds of Christian brotherhood, each to the other and all to God in Christ.

The first subject discussed was non-attendance at church, on which the Rev. C. L. Alexander read a paper. Most of the speakers were of opinion that the services should be shortened, and rendered more bright by the introduction of singing.

The next subject for consideration was "The Salvation Army: What is their Teaching, and what is the Proper Attitude of the Church towards Them?"

The PRESIDENT said this subject had been brought forward because in former times a loss had occurred to the Church through their not availing themselves of efforts which had been made which led towards her teaching, and it had become a very anxious thought in the country at the present time as to what should be the attitude of the Church now towards the Salvation Army. The Army, he thought, was simply representative of extraordinary efforts made to rescue men from a state of sin and to bring them to a knowledge of God. He held that when they were brought to a knowledge of God they would thankfully and gratefully accept what was offered them in the Church of Christ, and, therefore, what they had to consider was this—whether those who tried to rescue men from a state of sin were really sent by the Lord, or whether they were merely using means for philanthropic purposes. If they considered the Salvation Army movement as from God, ought they not to help them in coming to a knowledge of what they ought to do, instead of turning the cold shoulder upon them? He thought they ought to wait and see the line upon which the Army was travelling. He confessed he was startled to hear what had taken place in Derby with regard to them. They knew what had been done by the Bishop of Bedford, who invited the Army to meet him and addressed them. But in Derby they had not only been invited into the Church, but to do that which he held to be distinctly contrary to what the clergy were allowed to do. Clergymen were not allowed to let anybody stand up and teach in their churches, which were committed to their charge under the most solemn obligations. It was, he held, distinctly contrary to law. (Applause.) Not only did men, but a woman, address the people, which seemed to him to be distinctly contrary to what St. Paul had laid down. He hoped that the thing would not be repeated, because it was distinctly wrong; and he went on to point out the line which had been drawn by the Bishop of Bedford, who, whilst giving them an address, did not permit them to address each other, and who expressed himself as bound to accept anything which he saw was leading to the great object he had in view. (Hear.)

The Rev. A. OLIVIER (St. Thomas's, Derby) read a paper by General Booth, giving five of the objects of the Army, the last two of which were as follows:—To use the language of everyday life, and convey their thoughts in a novel and striking form; and to make every convert a daily witness for Christ, both in public and in private. The rev. gentleman went on to express his acknowledgments to the President for his wise caution as to the manner in which they should regard this great movement. A great movement it was, and it must urge its importance upon every good and thoughtful clergyman, especially those who were engaged amongst large town populations. Far be it from them to look askance at the Salvation Army, lest they should be found to fight against God. If they could only regard it as a thoroughly healthy development, if they could regard it as one that was quietly, thoughtfully, and prayerfully prepared, without any undue excitement or enthusiasm, they would look upon it with greater confidence and less caution. Those who lived in towns could not help seeing in the Army some things against which they had been warned, especially one which had been exceedingly marked throughout the movement—the undue prominence given to the teaching of women. (Hear, hear.) Certainly within the Church they did not wish to see the plain injunction of the Apostle avoided, "Let your women be silent in the churches." And as to what was done a few days ago in Derby, whilst he did not question the motive he did the wisdom, and he hoped it might not be attempted again without some proper caution and advice. For himself he thought there was a great difference between inviting the Army within the walls of a church and there addressing them, and letting them have the reins of their own excitement and speaking to each other as they thought proper. He also regarded with great fear their method of enlisting soldiers. They substituted a kind of pledge similar to that exacted by the Primitive Methodists; but it should not be forgotten that holy baptism ought to be the initial introduction of the soul to God. He hardly knew what would be their position if baptism or the rite of confirmation were superseded; but he thought before they pronounced any judgment upon the movement they should give it their careful, prayerful, watchful sympathy. (Applause.)

The Rev. S. ANDREW was not sufficiently acquainted with the mode of action of the Salvation Army to pronounce upon it, but thought their belief was a matter of more importance, as it was from belief that action sprang. (Hear, hear.) He did not question any of their codes of belief, unless it was that of sudden conversion, respecting which something might be said. A very important element in their faith was a strong belief in self-denial; almost all of them were teetotallers, and he was sure the people would listen with great attention and respect to those who were prepared to make sacrifices to rescue them. He thought the attitude of the Church towards the Army should be considerate, dispassionate, gentle, and discriminating, and they should look with prayerfulness and sympathy on the efforts of those who had such great objects in view. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. COLVILLE was called by the President to give some information with respect to the Salvation Army. He said he was not now connected with the Army, but for two years he was one of its leaders. (Applause.) He left a commercial life in Liverpool to join the Army, because he saw they were so thoroughly in earnest. That was the thing which most distinguished them, and, at the present time, he thoroughly believed in their leaders. There seemed to be a very mistaken impression among some of the clergy as to their doctrine. If there was one point in their teaching which was more strongly insisted on than another it was the necessity of repentance. (Hear, hear.) Another great point in their teaching which he had not heard mentioned that day was their great honour for the Holy Ghost. (Hear, hear.) They also preached sudden conversion, in which he thoroughly believed, and beyond this they preached sanctification, which, so far as he remembered, was taught most prominently by John Wesley. They believed that to be justified was one thing and to be sanctified another. He never knew anybody who made such great sacrifice for God as the members of the Salvation Army. God knew how they worked for Him. Some of them left situations where they were receiving £4 to £5 a week, and gave up everything for God, receiving perhaps 18s. a week, and not always that. Another point was that they insisted on all their members being total abstainers, for they believed drunkenness was the great curse of the land, and that it was one of the great enemies they had to fight against. (Applause.)

Bishop STALEY said they all ought to be gratified by the contrast between the manner in which the Church was treating the Salvation Army and the way in which she treated the followers of Wesley in the last century. At the same time, they could not but feel the solemnity of the question of their teaching. (Hear, hear.) Whatever might be said, they certainly seemed to ignore the ministry of reconciliation. And then, with respect to sanctification, they did not seem to place round it the safeguards that Wesley did. He read in the *War Cry*, for instance, that a certain number had at a particular meeting "received the second blessing;" that was, that they received sanctification at a particular moment, having been "justified" some time before. This was a most dangerous dogma, and the rulers of the Church might well hesitate before they finally committed the Church to teaching which appeared to be vitally heretical and still more practically mischievous. (Hear, hear.) He certainly could not approve of the unseemly outbreaks of—he supposed it would be called—religious joy, and they might well ask whether the whole *ethos* of the Salvation Army did not foster irreverence rather than that reverence which should characterise all worship of God. He was not alone in this view. Lord Shaftesbury said the Salvation Army were producing great irreverence, and by expression and action turning religion into a play, making it grotesque and familiar; and he went on to express the fear that the excess of one class of Christians might lead to the destruction of the whole. (Hear, hear. Animal excitement and emotion were being identified with religion, and there was great danger of the intellectual part of religion being ignored, and thus men of education, and even common-sense working men, might find it repulsive, and become alienated. (Hear, hear.) They would say, "If this is your Christianity the less we have of it the better." (Hear, hear.) It was a most unwilling task he was performing in trying to present the other side of the question to the Conference—(hear, hear)—but he did it simply as a duty, and without any prejudice or feeling on one side or another. (Cheers.)

The Rev. A. BONUS defended the doctrine of sudden conversion, quoting Christ's advice, "Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ, and ye shall be saved." The young clergy, he said, would be glad of advice from the elder ones as to how they should treat the Army, and, as one means of drawing them to the Church, suggested that, besides gathering them into the Church, they should get individual members to join the Bible classes. (Hear, hear.)

The Rev. W. ACRAMAN read an extract from the *War Cry*, in which some converts said that they had lain on the floor and swam in glory, as showing that the religious feeling was not of a healthy character. Nevertheless, he admitted that in some respects the Army had awakened a religious feeling, which in his district he had endeavoured to meet by further evangelisation services.

On the Conference resuming after luncheon, a clergyman asked how the Salvation Army justified the use of women as preachers? Another clergyman said, in regard to the attitude of the Salvation Army, the rector of the parish in which he was working had had certain communications with General Booth with regard to the Church, and working in harmony within the Church. In a certain village in the diocese of Lincoln a number of members of the Army requested permission to receive Holy Communion. The vicar held a consultation with the Bishop, and in the end a sort of communicants' class was held in the church, in which the necessity of baptism and Confirmation was laid before the members. It was then discovered that by far the greater majority of the members of the Army were both baptised and confirmed, which showed that the Church had not been behind in her work. In the communications received from General Booth that person left the members to use their own discretion as to attending communion, and about 100 of them did so. Mr. Booth also referred to the legislation going on in Parliament in reference to the Church, and seemed to be unable to understand the organisations of the Church and her principles, because of the differences of opinion which existed within her. He also said he would never consent to be tied down by printed forms, and seemed, although not inclined to co-operate with the Church, disinclined to form a denomination in opposition to her.

The Rev. J. CHANCELLOR thought the self-assumed titles of the Salvation Army to be both arrogant, treasonable, and presumptuous. The Queen was the foundation of all honour, and either the Army was usurping the prerogatives of the Crown or was making a jest of the matter.

Mr. COLVILLE, in replying to certain criticisms, urged that the excitement of the Army was only what was to be expected from the class amongst whom they worked. He pointed out that the Salvation Army had worked the greatest change amongst some of the people, causing them to leave off drink, tobacco, and many other vicious practices; and gave an instance of a man and woman, with whom he once stayed, who were rescued—the man from *delirium tremens*, the woman from degradation, and both from poverty—by the influence of the Army. With regard to the assumption of titles, he claimed that he was not a traitor to the Queen, and that he had as much a right to call himself a colonel in the Salvation Army as his cousin had to command a body of men who came up once a year to play at soldiers.

The PRESIDENT, in concluding the discussion, said there was no doubt the purpose of the teaching of the Army was good in so far as they sought to rescue man from a state of sin. The clergy, who were the most affected by the Army, were bound to consider what their action would be in regard to it. He thought their duty was to find out what were the weak points in the teaching of the Army, as it came among their own people, for whose salvation they were positively responsible before God; and to see that they did not for the sake of liberty sacrifice any jot or tittle of the faith given to them, and to urge their people to take care that they were not misled. The remark with which he would leave the subject was, "Stand to your guns—here is something which is of a doubtful character and doubtful issue."

The neglect of baptism and Church legislation also formed topics of discussion. On the latter Mr. BOWRING said there seemed to be a disposition to interfere with the Church, not in the most friendly manner, and he thought there should be some machinery in motion to diligently watch the proceedings in Parliament. There seemed to be a wave of infidelity and democracy passing over this country and the whole of Europe. What the effect would be they knew not, but it was a bad sign of the times that they should wish to introduce into the Legislature such a man as Mr. Bradlaugh. (Hear, hear.) They could hardly expect any justice for the Church from such a Parliament as the present; therefore, it became more and more necessary that the line should be clearly distinct between legislation for the Church by Parliament and by the Church's own Courts and Synods. (Hear, hear.) Some people seemed to think that as soon as an Act of Parliament was passed with respect to the Church there was an end of the matter, and what was said by Parliament was said by the Church; but that was not so. It was a very broad and important question. Cæsarism seemed to be taking the place of Christ. (Hear, hear.) There were no more loyal or faithful servants of Her Majesty than Churchmen, but they must remember also to be faithful to Christ.

MR. MOZLEY ON THE LATE SIR JAMES STEPHEN.

The following letter appeared in the *Times* of Thursday:—

"Sir,—Mr. Mozley has inserted in the first volume of his *Reminiscences* a chapter, headed "Mr. Wilberforce and Sir James Stephen." It consists principally of stories about my father of a more or less depreciatory kind. Most of them I pass over unnoticed, because they refer to incidents so slight and transient that at this distance of time it would be impossible to test their truth, even if their truth were a matter of any importance. Mr. Mozley, however, relates one anecdote of my father which, if true, would be important, and of which it is still possible to test the truth. I think I can show it to be not only impossible upon the face of it, but to be destitute of any foundation whatever. It is in these words, and will be found at page 111:—

Sir James was known to have a temper and to show it. I think I put it rightly when I say that Gladstone made Sir Frederic Rogers a Second Under-Secretary in the Colonial Office, on the ground that a lawyer was wanted in the department. Sir James resented the imputation on his own career, and watched for his opportunity. An Indian judge sent home word that he desired to be relieved of his office, but would wait for the arrival of his successor. A successor was appointed and sent out, Sir F. Rogers, I know not why, being responsible for the regularity of the proceeding. It seemed to be quite safe, because he was following the precedents. Sir James Stephen immediately made the discovery that the appointment was invalid, inasmuch as the Act prescribed that the successor could not be appointed till the place was actually vacant—a discovery he had never made before.

"The following observations arise upon this:—

"The imputation is that my father had been himself in the the habit of sanctioning the irregular appointment of judges, and that when Mr. Rogers (as he then was) became his colleague and followed his example, my father, in order to humiliate Mr. Rogers, denounced an irregularity which he had been in the habit of committing himself. Would any man in his senses do such a thing? A person who showed his temper in that way would be met by the retort, 'If I have done wrong, you misled me.'

"2. Lord Blachford never was my father's colleague at all, as he must have been if the story were true. He was for a very short time my father's subordinate. Lord Blachford was appointed Assistant Under-Secretary (not 'a Second Under-Secretary') in 1846, and in a very short time left the Colonial Office, and did not return to it till 1860, when he succeeded Mr. Merivale, who was my father's immediate successor. My father died in 1859.

"3. The Colonial Office had nothing to do with the appointment of Indian judges. Up to 1858 such appointments were made by the President of the Board of Control.

"4. Mr. Rogers's appointment was no imputation on my father's career; nor did he ever consider it as such. My father had, in 1846, been the legal adviser of the Colonial Office for either 33 or 34 years, and his professional and official skill were unquestioned. Mr. Mozley, at all events, cannot deny this, for at page 108 of his book he quotes an expression of Lord Aberdeen's opinion as to my father's abilities, which proves it conclusively:—'I think most highly of James Stephen. He is a very first-rate man. . . . His papers on the laws of the Colonies are admirable digests.' If this were so, how could Mr. Gladstone have found it necessary to appoint Mr. Rogers, on the ground that a lawyer was wanted in the department?

"5. In point of fact, Mr. Gladstone was actuated by no such motive. I wrote to ask him whether Mr. Mozley's assertion was correct. He was so good as to write me a long and most kind reply, containing the following passage:—'Mr. Mozley must have been misinformed as to the purpose with which Mr. Rogers, now Lord Blachford, was added, in 1846, to the staff of the Colonial Office. I see he does not profess to speak with positive knowledge. But as for the account he gives of my intent in making the appointment I can only say it is an entire mistake. No motive of the kind was present to my mind.' I do not feel authorised to quote the words in which Mr. Gladstone proceeds to speak of my father's public services.

"6. Thinking it possible that there might have been some sort of foundation for the story, notwithstanding its obvious inaccuracies—for instance, that the 'Indian judge' might be a colonial—possibly, a West Indian—judge—I wrote to Lord Blachford on the subject. He wrote me a letter containing the following sentence:—'The story about your father and myself in Mr. Mozley's *Reminiscences* is absolutely imaginary and impossible.'

"I think I have now established my right to assume that Mr. Mozley's other stories about my father ought not to be trusted, and I think he would do well in future editions of his work to say nothing of a man of whom he knew next to nothing, and whose pursuits, opinions, and habits of life were altogether unlike his own.

"I am Sir, your obedient servant,

"J. F. STEPHEN.

"32, *De Vere-gardens, Kensington, June* 30."

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JOHN BULL.

LONDON, JULY 8.

HISTORY OF THE WEEK.

There is still suspense with regard to the affairs of Egypt. Whether the issue of the existing difficulties be peace or war remains utterly problematical, and the English Government is exceedingly careful that the English people shall rest quite ignorant of the precise conditions under which the problem is to be solved. The imminent danger of war is to be inferred from the extent and character of the warlike preparations that are in progress. The disposition of the present Ministry to seek to attain its ends by demonstrations of warlike readiness, which it is never intended shall be followed by effective action, is amply recognised. But in the present case it may perhaps be held that the policy that is being pursued is not wholly a policy of bluster. It seems that everything is prepared for the despatch of an expedition of 25,000 men to Egypt. The summons for the men of the reserves to rejoin the colours is daily looked for. It is satisfactory to find that the wise precedents of Lord BEACONSFIELD'S Government in utilising for Imperial purposes the military forces of the Indian Empire will be followed, bitterly as Lord BEACONSFIELD'S measure in bringing the Indian troops to Malta was reviled by the Radical party at the time. It is possible that the usefulness of Cyprus may even receive some tacit acknowledgment from Mr. GLADSTONE'S Administration. Whilst the English occupation of Egypt is thus threatened, the position of the English Fleet at Alexandria is one that may at any time lead to an immediate outbreak of hostilities. The fortifications of Alexandria that have been uninterruptedly proceeded with by ARABI BEY, at length seriously menaced the safety of the Fleet. It was necessary that an end should be placed to these hostile preparations, and ARABI BEY has been called upon by the English Admiral to at once stop the progress of the works. In default of compliance with the demand the immediate bombardment of Alexandria was threatened. The threat, as might have been expected, has proved effectual, and conciliatory assurances have been proffered by the Egyptian authorities. In the strained position of affairs any slight incident, however, may obviously lead to a conflict, although the immediate danger has passed away.

Nothing is known with any degree of certainty with regard to the proceedings of the Conference. It is only apparent that a fortnight has elapsed in the impossibility of arriving at effective decisions. It is rumoured now that the SULTAN shows a disposition to instruct a representative to take part in the proceedings of the Powers; but the time has apparently gone past when any hope could be indulged in that the intervention of the Sublime Porte might bring about a satisfactory settlement. Lord DUFFERIN has, it is understood, been instructed to propose at the Conference that Turkey should be invited to despatch a force to Egypt under certain conditions, the purpose of the conditions doubtless being that the Turkish troops should confine themselves to carrying out the objects of English policy. The proposal is sufficiently ridiculous to warrant the belief that it has really been made on behalf of Mr. GLADSTONE'S Government. The Sublime Porte has, however, the utmost reluctance to appear to place itself in opposition to any portion of its Mussulman subjects, and there are an infinity of reasons why it should object to despatch an army to suppress ARABI BEY. Even if a reluctant consent is won from the Constantinople Government, and a Turkish force is despatched to Egypt, it is difficult to believe that any results satisfactory to Great Britain will be achieved. There is the danger that the Turkish troops may be found making common cause with ARABI BEY in opposition to British pretensions. There is the certainty that, in the position into which Egyptian affairs have been allowed to drift, English honour and English interests can only be effectively vindicated and maintained by the English Government itself. The duty is one that cannot be entrusted to, and obviously will not be discharged by, the Sublime Porte. However long Mr. GLADSTONE'S Government may hesitate to discharge its responsibilities, and however earnestly it may strive to evade its patriotic obligations, in the end the necessity of active decisions can hardly be avoided.

The Bill for the Prevention of Crime in Ireland has at last passed through Committee in the House of Commons, but not without a grave constitutional scandal. Public opinion had long been shocked by the outrageous spectacle that day after day and week by week was offered by the Parliamentary allies of the assassins in the effort to impede the progress of a measure that aimed at the suppression of murder and outrage. The feeling has long been general that the Government should take steps to stop the scientific obstruction by Mr. PARNELL and his followers of the progress of the Bill. None too soon the Government recognised the necessity. But if the utmost sympathy is felt with the object the Government had in view, the strongest censure must be given to the means they had recourse to to carry it into effect. Instead of inviting the House of Commons in the first place to apply the rules of urgency to the consideration of the Coercion Bill a continuous sitting was resolved upon, and the House of Commons entered upon a contest of physical endurance with the Irish Home Rulers. After the sitting had lasted all through the night, and Saturday morning was well advanced, the Chairman of Committees, Dr. LYON PLAYFAIR, ventured upon a Parliamentary *coup d'état*, following the unhappy example that the SPEAKER gave last year. He named sixteen Irish members, who were at once on the motion of Mr. CHILDERS suspended *en bloc*. The power which was thus exercised was distinctly arbitrary, utterly unauthorised by the standing order on which Dr. LYON PLAYFAIR professed to act, and is a startling defiance of the liberties of Parliament. Of the Irish members suspended several were notoriously innocent of complicity in obstruction, but they were condemned unheard. Mr. O'DONNELL declared that the act of the CHAIRMAN was an "infamy," and that he had "sinned against all the "traditions of his office." It is unfortunate that there should be any kind of justification for these violent accusations. It is impossible that a Speaker or a Chairman of Committees, acting in collusion with the Government, can be permitted arbitrarily to eject a batch of members of the Opposition. Mr. GORST has brought forward a Vote of Censure on Dr. LYON PLAYFAIR, who, acting doubtless on excellent motives, has committed a serious constitutional blunder. He is cheered, however, with the notification of Mr. GLADSTONE'S approval. Under somewhat similar circumstances the SPEAKER received the Order of the Bath. The excuse may be made for Dr. PLAYFAIR that he was at the time in a strangely unconscious mental condition. He voted, against all precedent, in a division of the Committee, and entirely forgot the incident, and he gave information as to the grounds on which he had issued his edict of suspension to the reporters, and ignored the fact so far as formally to deny it.

Week after week the facts accumulate that show how, under the present Government, Ireland has become completely demoralised, and is at the present time honeycombed with sedition and crime. The disclosures that are taking place at the examination of WALSH indicate the effectiveness of the organisation for the distribution of arms in Ireland. It is well that public opinion should be made to perceive the real character of the dangers that beset the work of government in Ireland. The encouragement and impunity accorded to Irish treason during the past two years have been abundantly utilised. Whilst the Parliamentary leaders of the Irish revolution affect a determination to use only constitutional means for achieving the objects of their agitation, the preparations have been steadily proceeding for a resort to force at a favourable opportunity. The arrangements for an Irish rising have been in progress for a long while past, and Mr. BRIGHT may yet have the most serious occasion for pondering on his aphorism that force is no remedy in dealing with the Irish question. The murder of the Fenian in Dublin the other day is certainly, as Mr. TREVELYAN allows, "ominous and significant." It is more ominous and significant that the development of Fenianism should in 1882, as in the previous decade, be the striking result of Mr. GLADSTONE'S Irish policy.

It is somewhat difficult to understand why the Duke of ARGYLL should have been tempted to introduce a Bill for the relief of Mr. BRADLAUGH into the House of Lords. He can scarcely have contemplated that the Peers would display any particular desire to interfere on behalf of a professional Atheist. It was of course impossible at the present time to consider the question of the relative expediency of religious oaths or judicial declarations, without distinct reference to the scandals occasioned by Mr. BRADLAUGH. But even if the question could have been discussed on its abstract merits, it may be confidently held that the House of Peers would have maintained the importance of upholding the national sanction of religious obligations. Neither the English people nor the English Parliament is prepared to follow the precedent that has just been set in France. The drift of national opinion would rather, it may be thought, be in favour of excluding Atheism from the Legislature than in facilitating its admission. The Duke of ARGYLL may perhaps regard this feeling as one that is singularly illiberal and narrowminded. But it is somewhat indiscreet to ignore its existence and its strength.

THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF CRIME BILL.

The measure for the Reward of Dishonesty and the Encouragement of Crime that its promoters term the Arrears Bill has at length been submitted to the merciless condemnation of adequate discussion in the House of Commons. The circumstances under which the Bill was introduced by the Government are in themselves sufficient to expose it to the bitter censure of public opinion. The Arrears Bill was brought forward in pursuance of the compact between HER MAJESTY'S Ministers and the leaders of the Land League that is popularly known as the Treaty of Kilmainham. It is a part of the price that Mr. GLADSTONE was ready to pay for the support of the Land League to the Liberal party in Parliament and in the constituencies and in return for the aid of the Land Leaguers in the restoration of order in Ireland. The Government is loyally and religiously adhering to its part of the bargain. The Land Leaguers have been released from prison, and the Arrears Bill is being forced through Parliament. The measure of the anxiety of the Land Leaguers to aid in the suppression of Irish anarchy has been shown, however, by the attitude they have adopted towards the Bill for the Prevention of Crime. Whether they will adhere to their pledge to support the failing cause of Liberalism only a General Election will show.

The English people, however, feel only contempt for these disreputable compacts of faction, and regarding the Arrears Bill simply from the point of view of public policy can have no hesitation in stigmatising it as the most immoral and profligate of political propositions. The Bill in effect asks for a subsidy to be granted from the funds of the Irish Church and from moneys provided by the British taxpayer to the clients of the Land League—to the men who, in deference to the recommendations of the No-Rent Manifesto, and in reliance on the assistance of the Land League, have refrained from payment of rent and are thus in danger of eviction. This stripped, of the philanthropic cant in which it is attempted to disguise the truth, is the sole object of the Bill, and to this scheme in the interests of elementary morality, and for the sake of law and order, the Conservative party offers, and is bound to offer, relentless opposition.

The Irish peasantry must not learn once more on the authority of the English Government and of the Imperial Parliament that it pays to defy the law and to support their defiance by murder and outrage. It is ridiculous to pass measures for the suppression of crime in Ireland and at the same time to reward the men on behalf of whose dishonest repudiation of their obligations the crimes that shock civilisation are daily being committed. It is, of course, true that a small proportion of those for whose advantage the Arrears Bill is intended are the honest victims of circumstances. But to these men such a Bill can give no real or lasting relief. No similar grant of alms from the public treasury can make it possible for the starving population of Ireland to earn a subsistence off a few acres of barren soil. To these people true charity would give the means of emigration, and any proposition for the grant of public funds to remove the famine-stricken peasantry to lands where they could hope to live by their industry would meet with hearty consideration.

It is actually proposed to assist a very different class of the Irish people, and the British taxpayers may well shrink from paying the debts and saving from the just penalties of their dishonesty the men who have supported the Land League and have aided in the reduction of Ireland to anarchy. No greater encouragement to crime can be conceived than is involved in the condonation of dishonesty, supported by murder, that is proposed by HER MAJESTY'S Government.

Mr. Gladstone is apparently anxious to give in a practical form evidence of the worldly-wisdom of the notorious suggestions that he offered in his remarks on the Clerkenwell outrage.

The objections to the principles of the measure are of a kind that it is impossible even for Mr. Gladstone to ignore or deny. And Ministers are reduced to recommend it adoption on the pleas of fatalism with which we have been made too familiar by Radical politicians. The measure has been promised to the Irish people, and the promise must be redeemed unless worse things are to befall. Nothing worse can befall the Irish people than that a similar proof of the pecuniary advantages of dishonesty and the practical profits of murder and outrage should be afforded them. Nothing is to be gained by passing the Bill on the confession of its promoters, for it is not pretended that it will do anything to settle the agrarian question. The House of Commons is asked to pass it to show their confidence in the Irish policy of the Ministry, a confidence that failure must not disturb and disaster must not destroy. The country, however, is likely to find its opinion of Mr. Gladstone's Irish legislation more exactly rendered by the House of Lords, who will, it may confidently be anticipated, summarily reject a measure that is only to be supported by arguments such as those that have this week been adduced by Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Bright.

THE SALVATION ARMY.

The Queen has shown her usual good sense by not following the example of the Archbishop of Canterbury in subscribing to the new craze. Her Majesty, like everyone else, is glad to hear that large numbers of persons have been induced to listen to the counsels of temperance, virtue, and religion; but that is no reason for subscribing to a new form of Christianity. Some years ago Father Mathew, the apostle of temperance, might have claimed the Archbishop's assistance, with more justice, for the acquisition of a Central Hall, which would, at least, have been under the control of a Christian Church. We fail to see the claim on a Christian Prelate for a movement which makes it a boast to be of no Church or denomination whatsoever. To us that appears a certain indication of the utter anarchy and licentiousness in which it must speedily be wrecked. If the Archbishop accepts Mr. Booth's pretensions to an inspired apostolate, we have nothing more to say but to ask in all humility what is henceforth to be the spiritual position of the Primate of All England? Her Majesty is more alive to the Royal Supremacy as the guardian of the Establishment; at least she does not allow her benevolence to admit so formidable a pretension. On the other hand, if Mr. Booth is not an Apostle, what is there in his movement to entitle it to the special patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury? The Blue Ribbon Army is equally "unsectarian," if that is any merit in the eyes of a Church Primate. But who does not know that "unsectarianism" inevitably ends either in a new sect or in infidelity?

Why should Mr. and Mrs. Booth, with their fantastic roll of "Captains" and "Lieute-"nants," be more able to control events than their predecessors, the Methodist preachers and class leaders? John Wesley had much higher claims to the apostolate, which he also assumed. He "converted" great multitudes by the apostolic method of preaching without the carnal attractions of flag and drum. He got masses of people together, not for the excitement of association, but because it was the only way of preaching to them. As soon as he had made an impression his first care was to withdraw the penitents from the promiscuous crowd, form them into classes, and establish a strict scrutiny over their faith and morals. His object was to found societies within the Church—he protested with all his might against making a sect, and even warned his disciples that "when the Methodists forsook the Church God "would forsake them." Yet the men whom he made "preachers" made themselves priests in spite of his iron will. His "meeting-"houses became "chapels," and now "churches." His name is the chosen appellation of a sect every day becoming more and more hostile to the Church of which he never ceased to be a priest. If John Wesley were alive now he would in all probability be a Ritualist. The Wesleyans, appropriating the designations of orders which they do not possess, and affecting the titles and garb of the Established Clergy, are consumed by a secret jealousy, which prevails over all their agreement with Church doctrine, to side with Dissenters against her existence. Mr. Booth is a Primitive Methodist—a secession in protest against the increasing "sacerdotalism" of the original Connexion. The Ranters (as they used to be called) insisted on what the Conference found most defective in the primitive plans. They revelled in the unstudied eloquence of "inspired idiots;" their camp meetings aimed at recalling the enthusiasm of John Wesley's crowds, without his moral and religious discipline. They pretended to reach a class neglected by the better-educated, chapel-housed Wesleyans. Yet the Ranters in their turn became a Connexion, with Conference, ministers, and chapels of their own, and now enjoy denominational rank as Primitive Methodists.

The Salvation Army is the old story over again. There is nothing new in the movement but the transitory craze excited by each successive development. It is simply the camp meeting *on the march;* coarser, looser, and more aggressive, but not a whit more influential for any permanent good—nay, manifestly far less so—than its predecessors. Again, we are told that it reaches classes hitherto untouched, which would be irrelevant, if it were true, till we know what it is going to do with them. In point of fact it is *not* true—it is the falsest cant. There is no class which the Church cannot reach, and does not actually reach—none which the Archbishop of Canterbury himself cannot reach any day that he likes to try. It would be quite as true to say that the Apostle could not reach the class of men to which Felix and Agrippa belonged, and that some other means were required for the evangelisation of the higher classes. The Apostle did reach them, and made a deep impression on some; but the doctrine was not to their taste, and they rejected it. Just so there is not a parish in England where the curate who tries cannot reach the very lowest class; they are daily reached, and individuals are snatched as brands from the burning. If the masses remain unmoved it is simply because they do not choose to be moved. The parrots who repeat the cry that the Church does nothing for the "roughs" forget that the Church's converts cease to be "roughs," and that it is as true of one class as of another that the carnal mind is in enmity against God. In point of fact, it is the very highest class in this country that is most beyond the Church's reach. The Archbishop would be more in his place at the head of a Salvation Army for the House of Lords than in patronising Mr. Booth's raid on the lower classes. But his Grace ran away from his colours when the Prince of Wales headed the attack on Christian marriage. The success which the Salvation Army finds with the masses is obviously due to its accommodation to their coarse and sensual inclinations. The recruiting sergeants know the power of a drum and fife, let alone a flag; and when to this is added the attraction of a romp of lads and lasses roaring with laughter, and bawling hymns to rollicking tunes, it is no wonder that crowds are attracted. It is better fun than a circus; the jolly rioters do not mind a torrent of preaching into the bargain; the preaching may be of righteousness, temperance, and judgment to come, but we doubt the conversions and even the "trem-"blings." The one fact relied upon is the acceptance of the temperance pledge, and it is within our knowledge that in a Yorkshire village a publican gave his club-room rent-free for a "temple," in expectation of an increase of business at the tap. In point of fact he sold thirty gallons beyond the average on the first Sunday evening. The rioting in that village by these spiritual roughs was far in excess of any secular courage. Dissenters, even more than Churchmen, complained of the disturbance of the public worship, and there was a general sense of relief when the major in command was captured and marched off to prison as a deserter from the Army. It turned out that this man had no commission from "General" Booth, but, preferring his example to his precept, had set up his own flag and got his own big drum. Probably there are more of these free lances about, and we see no reason why their name should not be legion. The marvel is that the craze extends to the judicial bench. The recent judgment that religious processions with beat of drum in the public streets are the lawful right of the subject, whatever annoyance they give to others or whatever be the danger to the public peace, is certainly new law, and we believe it to be unsound. We agree with Sir William Harcourt that it is quite opposed to the public interests. In no other country would a set of noisy fanatics be allowed to defy the convictions of others and the general order by parading their tumultuous observances in the public ways. The Archbishop of Canterbury's best excuse for his misplaced patronage is, that his subscription is to a hall in which the performances may be less offensively conducted. But the "hall" is not only destined to ripen into a sectarian chapel, but is actually and assuredly to be the barracks and head-quarters of more aggressive assaults on the Metropolis. If this work were not utterly and absolutely unscriptural—if it were not in direct antagonism to the methods of our Lord and His Apostles—if it could be reconciled with any of the missions which in any age have helped in converting the world, we should still have held it highly unsuited to the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury. His Grace might have remembered the counsel of Gamaliel and Lord Melbourne, and "let it alone." We commend the advice to the clergy who are losing their heads in the *Guardian*. The thing will run its destined end. Let Churchmen be content to stand in the old ways of the Gospel and the Church.

JUXTA DUBLIN.—No. IV.

I have been talking with an Irish landlord about the brothers Chamberlain, about his tenants, and about the Reform Club. He said to me:—

"Don't put me in the papers—my name at least; that would never do; but all I have told you is true: only I do not mean to be appealed to as an authority." Replied I, "How can I put your name in any paper, when neither do I know what that name is, nor do you know what papers, if any, I am acquainted with?" However, I know my friend's name now, and of course might easily have found it on looking at the book that lies on the entrance-hall table at the Gresham Hotel, in Sackville-street, where we both were staying. He is a member of the Reform Club and a staunch Liberal, was telegraphed for to support the Chamberlain brothers, blackballed them, and voted finally against them. As soon as he found out that my own Liberalism and my present dissatisfaction with Liberal leaders were as deep-seated as his own, his previous reserve melted down, and then melted right away into the smoke of his fragrant cigar. Calmly and coolly a tenant had only that day asked to be let off close on fifty per cent. of a low rent. A good tenant of long standing, too, was this man; but on leaving the train at a certain station with the rent in his pocket, a hand had been put on his shoulder, with the words "You've got the rent about you, and are going to pay it—aren't you? Well, you'd better not—mind, I say *you'd better not.*" So this tenant had requested a receipt for the less amount, with a promise which, as Land Leaguers read all sorts of papers and by no means confine themselves to the murder press, I will not mention. My friend—I call him so for distinction's sake—has as good tenants as a man might wish to have, but they dare not pay him. Luckily, he can hold on a little till times come round, and I am sorry to say he did not take to my plan of "the two L.'s" nearly as kindly as he might have done. So I do not pity him as much as I might and ought. He is a bachelor, too; no bairns, no wife—and belongs to clubs, and is happy.

This is the line that many of the tenant farmers have taken. One I have in mind especially, not a tenant of my Gresham friend, but of several landlords at once. They "competed" for farms against more honest and deserving men who would not bid what they could see no prospect of being able to pay—A. B. (the tenant in question) offering as much as £6 per acre per annum to get more land into his own hands. Prosperous years came and they paid their high rents; bad years followed, and, except in such cases as that of A. B., who had saved a good spell of money, they had to ask a reduction of rent. Some of the less considerate landlords, and others who had come into their properties, or bought their properties with high rent attached, refused to lower. Then followed the land agitation, directed against such tenants as A. B., as well as against landlords; whereon such tenants as A. B., to save themselves from odium, joined the League. A. B. himself put on such a violence of simulated indignation and anger that he became a "suspect," visited Kilmainham or some other gaol, "held the harvest," and so saved his bacon—Irish bacon, of course. Now, the man's first initial is A., but his second is not B., and he is pretty well known for what he is—a double-dealing, hypocritical sneak. And scores are like him. Is that the stamp of man to pity or condole with? Nobody wanted him to offer £6 an acre for land. Other men might have had it for less. Land is *made* dear in Ireland, and then tenants complain.

Grazing is very cheap, by-the-bye, in the acres of the Phœnix Park, where Lord Frederick Cavendish must have had time to look on some of the sleekest beasts in Christendom feeding at the rate of, I believe, 30s. for the summer six months for yearlings, and 50s. for two-year olds. I never saw sleeker, better-favoured beasts in my life. Mr. Parnell might almost have seen them from the grim walls of Kilmainham. I do not wonder at his intense desire to get out of Kilmainham. A more dreary gaol I never saw, and Miss Anna herself would find it difficult to keep up her Hibernian spirits there. She is not beautiful, is not Miss Anna Parnell; nor do I mean to be discourteous in stating that fact about a very famous—if that is the right word—and well-known—if that also is accurately expressive—lady; and again I would use courtesy of description. She might be beautiful, of course Prettier girls than come to the steamer side at Kingstown to greet friends with warm and cordial Irish hospitality it would not be easy to find. But Miss Anna is not so, nor very tastefully attired. Still, she is Miss Parnell, and her brother is called "uncrowned king."

As well as a landlord I made friends with a land-agent, who had been fired at, or rather whose place had been fired at, just as he shifted from that place in the railway carriage to the opposite corner. The glass was shattered all about the carriage, and I should have thought it *might* have been the agent's brains; but he said, "Oh, no; 'twould only have been a flesh wound at the worst."

"I suppose you have had enough of refusing to lower rents—have you not, sir?"

"Oh, no, not I; why, I am going only to-morrow into one of the worst parts of Tipperary, not to evict, but to take the first step towards eviction. Here's a letter from my wife up in the North, saying she hopes I shall get safe home; but in spite of that I'm off to Tipperary to-morrow."

And he partook of the *table d'hôte* as merrily and as effectively as if he bore a charmed life, and was going on a pleasure excursion to the Giant's Causeway. The *table d'hôte* at the Gresham is very good, indeed—dinner for four shillings and sixpence, of six good courses, including fair dessert. The waiting is not first-rate—that is, the waiters are very good, but there are not enough of them, and one has to wait for vegetables, and to note a monopoly of strawberries (limited) by some four or five at the end of the table. However, the accommodation is excellent—reading-room, billiard-room, for those who play, smoking-room, all on a good scale, and the charges at this first-rate hotel are by no means excessive.

Very obliging the people are in Dublin. I wished to see an English paper, which it seemed hopeless to attempt to buy in Dublin, and suddenly bethought me of the office of the Irish *Ecclesiastical Gazette*, in Middle Abbey-street, off Sackville-street. Here I was not only allowed a sight of the paper in question, but was told I might take it away for a few hours, and I did so, without even leaving my name or address. Very few English papers are sold in Dublin, the appetite of a large proportion of the public craving wilder excitement in the shape of *Pat*, *United Ireland*, the *Land League Song Book*, and other such. *United Ireland* must certainly be a title given in sarcasm, inasmuch as "United" is a word that ought not to exist, if it does exist, in the Irish language. There is no word for "home" in French, and there ought to be no words for "union," "peace," or "contentment" in Irish. The silliest thing in print that I saw in Ireland—and I should be afraid to say how many utterly silly things in print I did see—was the production of a certain "J. B. Killen, ex-suspect of Dundalk Gaol," called *Sister England and the Irish Cinderella*. Its dedication to Mr. Forster, "not out of love for his character," &c., is silly, its preface describing the gaol inmates as a "College of Innocents" is sillier, and its substance in the shape of two lectures silliest of all, unless its appendix can claim that honour. Its allusions to Poland and "Hellenic glory," and the Irish "Niobe among Nations," and the cause which stood more "blackly" than the Pyrenees in the way of progress, are so dreary and so "blackly" silly that I never more regretted a sixpence so badly invested in its purchase. The writer is no idiot, I am told, but a man in fair possession of his senses, and his trash appears in newsagents' windows. Alas for Ireland! *United Ireland* thus writes of the new defensive Land Corporation:—

"To judge by the list of shareholders, the Irish landlords have taken the question up in the 'spirit' Mr. Kavanagh would desire. From the big guns to the small fry, subscribers of £3,000 to those of £100—from ennobled tapsters, like Lord Ardilaun, to greenery-yallery patriots like Mr. Villiers-Stuart—the name of scarcely a landlord in Ireland of any importance seems to be wanting. The 'distressed landlords have managed to scrape together £128,000 of the tenants' cash to charge a blunderbus against the Irish tenants who have filled their purses."

But *United Ireland* can speak the truth, at times. Says James Healy, secretary to the Macroom Labourers League:—

"Employment was never so scarce since the famine years; the farmers have their lands at fair rents; the labourers are houseless and starving; the farmers have security of tenure during all time; there are numbers of labourers at this moment under threat of eviction. And whose fault is this? It is the ingratitude of the tenant-farmers; they despise and trample the labourers, who, they seem to forget, if they can be ever credited with ever remembering, are the *bona fide* tillers of the soil in every part of the world. Of every country in the world the working power is the stronghold of the Constitution—and certainly, if necessity requires it, the voice of labour and the arm of labour will vindicate her own cause, and the right of the people to live in reasonable comfort in the land of their birth. Thousands upon thousands rush to the seaports and are borne away by those monsters of the ocean to the land of plenty and of freedom. All this arises from no other cause than the reluctance of those who occupy land to employ labour; but why should the strong man and fair girl make this mournful exodus from a country where twice its present population was once maintained while they are willing to work and the work undone?

"We ask no alms, point out our task—
Here are the arm, the leg,
The strength, the sinew of a man,
To work and not to beg.

"After the strike last year there was a labourers' meeting held in Macroom, presided over by the Very Rev. Archdeacon Callanan, P.P., and at his suggestion there was a committee of the farmers and labourers appointed, at which he also presided, to arrange the future rate of wages. To this arrangement both farmers and labourers cheerfully agreed, and what was the consequence? Some of the farmers who sat on that committee were the first to break that arrangement—first, by evicting; and, secondly, by reducing to the old standard. I merely wish to show the spirit in which the farmers are inclined to deal towards their labourers."

True, Mr. James Healy, of Macroom; but only half the truth. Landlords should no more be robbed for labourers than for farmers.

I could easily have written twelve papers instead of four, had time been forthcoming. As it is not so I must conclude with this. The summer commencements at Trinity College divided my thoughts with what was too plainly evident in the harassed state of the Sister Isle. The honorary degrees were well bestowed and the "Latinity" of the public orator, Dr. Webb, Q.C., was particularly sportive and pleasing. The recipients were Archbishop Trench, Professor Siemens (for whom, in a college quad., poor I was mistaken by an uninformed porter), Mr. Russell Wallace, Mr. Robinson Ellis, and the Rev. Johnstone Munro. Besides these *honoris causâ* degrees, the University grants degrees, *stipendiis condonatis*, to men less distinguished, and less generally known, but who have done some meritorious work for God and man, if anything "meritorious" can be so done. Mr. Bruce, a Church Missionary M.A. graduate of Dublin, was thus presented with his D.D. *stip. con.*, *i.e.*, without the payment of fees. This gentleman, a member of a good old Irish family, had been thirteen years in Persia, had translated the New Testament and Prayer-Book into Persiac, and had led a most self-denying and useful life among Mahommedans. The undergraduates called out lustily "Three cheers for Bruce!" as he retired from the Pro-Vice-Chancellor's table, and the cheers were given as heartily as for the honorary D.C.L.'s. The undergraduates became very noisy at one stage of the proceedings, causing the Junior Proctor to expel one of their number for singing out, "He's a jolly good fellow," and for prompting others to enunciate those "musical honours" too demonstratively. The hall was densely crowded with ladies, undergraduates, and general spectators, and the different costumes made a very pretty sight. At the Sheldonian at Oxford no degrees are conferred at commemoration, but honorary degrees, whereas in Dublin all sorts of degrees are conferred, and the hoods make quite a spectacle. I saw for the first time two bright green silk hoods—bachelors of engineering. The doctors wore scarlet and other gowns, as well as resplendent hoods, and the whole commencements took up so long a time that the Regius Professor of Divinity whispered to me, when Dr. Carson called out *Comitia Solvuntur*, "Well, it's a tedious business, and I'm glad it's all over!" little thinking those innocent words would find an echo in these English columns. The hall is a magnificent hall, with the pictures of the great university worthies on its walls, and many a memory stirred by its history and associations, and yet the little announcement that there was refreshment to be had in another part of the quad was most welcome.

This is what the *Freeman's Journal* finds to say about it:—"The Honorary Degrees conferred at the Dublin University Commencements yesterday were fairly and discerningly distributed through the various fields of literary and scientific eminence. Cambridge was well and worthily represented in the persons of Archbishop Trench and Mr. Munro; Oxford was represented by Mr. Ellis, Astronomy by Professor Brunnow, Electricity by Mr. Siemens, and Biology by Mr. Wallace. It was a capable, comprehensive, and sympathetic selection; and the University derives its own share of honour from the honours which it appreciatively conferred. The most attractive feature in these comitia for some years past has been supplied by the Latin speeches of the public orator, Dr. Webb, and probably he never spoke more classical Latin than he spoke yesterday. Some of his allusions and tropes were, perhaps, somewhat strained, and pitched into too high a key, and it was a bold rhetoric that undertook to introduce Lucretius in bodily presence for a T.C.D. degree. Dr. Webb, however, speaking out of his own classical culture, said of Mr. Munro, as Lucretius Redivivus, 'no more than what every classical scholar in the three Universities will endorse. Dr. Webb made a sort of graceful apology for the University's long delay in conferring its degree on Archbishop Trench, and we must add that the delay has always seemed to us unaccountable. Dr. Trench, though English by education, is Irish by descent; and it is no false flattery to say that his writings have honoured both his birth-place and his education-place. What the University, speaking through its eloquent public orator, has discovered now, the whole republic of letters knew more than thirty years ago; and how Trinity College happened to be so late in the discovery we cannot pretend to explain. Late it is, but better late than never. Dr. Trench was born, the 'Peerage' says, in 1807, and we suppose we may venture the conjecture that he is the oldest man that ever received either an ordinary or an honorary degree from the University of the 'Holy and Undivided Trinity near Dublin.'"

Those Fellows of Old Trinity are fine fellows, after all, as a polite invitation to dinner at 7 p.m. from "the Provost and Senior Fellows" unequivocally showed. I have seldom spent a happier evening, and never heard better singing than the after-dinner performances of professionals, choristers, and amateurs in the big dining-hall. "The Lost Chord," I presume, everybody knows, and nearly everybody "The Chorister," and many people "My Dearest Heart," and "When Winds Breathe Soft;" but the following glee, "Alone on the Sea-beaten Rock" (from Ossian), is perhaps less familiar:—

Alone on the sea-beaten rock
Fair Daura was heard to complain:
Mournful as rolls the midnight wave,
Her troubl'd heart heav'd,
And tears trickl'd tenderly down.
She look'd beneath the deep:
'Twas the grave of her hero beloved.
Loud was the wind;
The rain beat hard upon the mountain.
Ere morning arose poor Daura was faint:
Like the breeze of the ev'ning she died,
When it steals thro' the grass of the rock.

The sweet rendering of "Ere morning arose poor Daura was faint," I shall not soon forget. The playing of Sir Robert Stewart, the singing of Professor Mahaffy (who should *not* pronounce upon "preaching" while he really does understand singing so much better), and the voices of two of the College choristers were things to carry away. We sat down to dinner at 7 p.m., and rose from the table just before 10.30 p.m. Farewell, Old Trinity! Probably I shall never see you again, nor courteous Dr. Shaw, nor benevolent Dr. Carson, nor learned and distinguished Dr. Salmon, nor any of those faces along the tables. That "God save the Queen," so loyally and enthusiastically given in the forefront of a rebellious land, so beautifully sung out that it must have echoed out into the ancient quadrangle and delighted the ghost of Elizabetha Fundatrix, was refreshing, and needed none of the lavish Champagne and Madeira to make it ring forth in all its significance of rebuke and loyalty.

Farewell, too, Kilmainham, Phœnix Park, the Castle, the Bank of Ireland (never again to be a Parliament House till fealty shall take the place of treason), Viceregal Lodge, Sackville-street, O'Connell Bridge, and the Gresham! Somewhere or other there is a heart of Ireland as well as a heart in Ireland, that beats true to noble instincts and impulses. Davitt and Parnell have nothing to do with such a heart, I am certain. Time alone will bring out its utterance. And so my lucubrations abruptly end.

C. C. C.

Reviews.

OXFORD TOPOGRAPHY.*

Let none complain that the days of the Morants and Hasteds, the times of the Surtees and Ormerods, of the Hunters and Eytons have disappeared, as they take this first part of what on its completion will be, we suppose, two goodly quarto volumes into their hands and read in it the history of the Rural Deanery of Bicester. Mr. Blomfield has, with great industry, collected what time has spared of the memorials of the parishes over which he presides as Rural Dean, and in the preliminary part just published has given a brief survey of the whole deanery, apart from its elements, the twenty-eight parishes into which it is broken. Why the author should have spoken of himself as the "compiler" of this history we are at a loss to understand. His book is as genuine a piece of topographical history as any of the goodly quartos or folios with which we are acquainted. We will not, however, quarrel with a modesty somewhat rare in these days. After a rapid sketch of the physical geography and the geological features of this portion of the great oolite district of Central England, he tells us as much as can be learnt from history of the Roman possession in this part of England, and traces the roads, and maps the encampments of these conquerors of the Western World—or at least what was then known as the Western World—in early days. Descending in the stream of time, he glances at the early English life before the Conquest, the settlements made here by the various Saxon tribes who entered into the estate of the Romans and succeeded to their power; thence he examines the condition of the Bicester Deanery under the Norman Kings of England and its fortunes during the Middle Ages, the gradual settlement of the land along the wild border to the north-east of Oxford, the tenure of the landed property there, and the general ecclesiology of the district, illustrating all these with a complete local knowledge, at all times better than the most learned conjectures of those not possessed of such knowledge. Mr. Blomfield has also bestowed much pains upon the etymology of the district and the derivation of the names of the several parishes within its boundaries, evidently recognising the importance of such researches in the elucidation of the ancient history of places.

We trust that, in future parts of his history, the author will preserve for us as much documentary evidence as he may be able to collect of the past condition of the parishes of which he is about to become—has already, we presume, become—the historian. These are far more important than the most sparkling generalisations in which a writer is sometimes tempted to indulge. Dry statements of prices in remote times tell more to the intelligent reader than the most eloquent paragraphs on general topics. Returns of stock and details of agricultural labour, the specifications of the builder and the terms of a land lease, are not interesting to minds enfeebled by much novel-reading; but there is no comprehending social or economical history without such details. The records of a manorial court oftentimes throw greater light on the condition of the people than the most careful summary. These, with well-authenticated pedigrees, wills, and domestic letters illustrative of domestic manners should find their place in a topographical history, as they add greatly to the value of such a history. We trust that Blomfield's *History of Bicester* may be even fuller of such materials for the historian than Blomfield's *History of Norfolk* in the last century, satisfactory as that was.

The district on which Mr. Blomfield has written is favourable to such and similar researches and *collectanea*. Though the share of the whole Ploughley Hundreds in the general history of the nation is not considerable, its contributions to the illustration of the social history and economy of England are important. The tracing the growth of a county town in Bicester will give employment for the patient industry which Mr. Blomfield has already shown that he possesses. The annals of the Priory, with the accumulation of the property and its distribution at the dissolution of the monasteries, the domestic economy within its walls, and its share in the educational efforts without, notwithstanding the useful publications of Mr. Dunkin, will furnish much matter and task the author's powers in setting it before his readers. The management of the manorial property which the abbot and convent of Westminster possessed at Launton, the writer's own parish, will afford an opportunity, of which, we have no doubt, Mr. Blomfield will avail himself, to illustrate the way in which copyhold tenants were treated in the days before as well as in the days after the insurrection of such tenants in what is called Wat Tyler's rebellion. Fortunately the court rolls and Beeves' and Stewards' accounts of this manor are, we believe, fairly complete and well preserved in the archives of Westminster Abbey. Tusmore and Stratton Audley have their patrician memories, which are worth preserving, and we presume the old Saxon church of Caversfield and the church (mainly Norman) at Bucknell will supply interesting chapters in the future parts of this local history. Nor is Ambrosden without its special interest and the well-restored village church of Merton. Well executed, as the specimen we have in this part lead us to anticipate it will be, the volume or volumes to which this history may extend will prove a valuable addition to our topographical and county histories, and enlarge our knowledge of that "old order," which, if it changes and has even apparently passed away, still lives in the new order which has sprung from it.

* *History of the Present Deanery of Bicester, Oxon.* Compiled by the Rev. J. C. Blomfield, Rector of Launton. —London and Oxford: Parker.

ART HANDBOOKS.

If the rising generation is not, in very truth, artistic, it will not be for want of instruction. Innumerable handbooks, guides, and elementary treatises are issued from the press, and learning is certainly made pleasant to the Art learners of the present day. No series published at so low a price is more attractive than the *Illustrated Handbooks of the Art History of All Ages*, now in course of publication by Messrs. Sampson Low and Co, under the "able editorship" of Mr. E. J. Poynter. This series has received two valuable additions in the new volume which Mr. George Redford has contributed to the series, under the title of a *Manual of Sculpture*, and in that entitled *Classic and Early Christian Architecture*, which has been entrusted to Professor Smith and Mr. Slater. The author of the former has, as was only right, dealt mainly with the artistic rather than the archæological interest of his subject though it is quite impossible altogether to dissever the two. The schools of antique sculpture are classified as Egyptian, Assyrian, Greek, and Roman, and his main endeavour has been to lay before his readers the view of an art student, bringing out not so much the points of historical interest involved in his subject as those which lead to a full appreciation of the beautiful in sculpture. He divides his volume into four heads. The first or Technic section treats of the materials and the method employed by the ancient sculptors, the various forms which they adopted, their various canons of proportion, and characteristic treatment of the different parts of the figure. The second or Æsthetic section is of necessity somewhat more vague and indefinite, and Mr. Redford's demand that in order to appreciate ancient art we should have full sympathy with ancient religious belief plunges us yet once more into the controversy waged between the Paganism of the Renaissance, lately revived by many accomplished writers, and the spirit of Christian Art, which has also of late found such noble and eloquent expression. Of these we may take Mr. J. A. Symonds on the one hand, and Mr. Tyrwhitt on the other, as the typical exponents. Mr. Redford's own sympathies are apparently rather with the former than the latter of the two authors whom we have named. The third or Historic section, which occupies the greatest space in the volume, is less controversial, and traces the progress of the sculptor's art from the rude images of Phœnician plastic work to the decadence of it under the later Roman Emperors; reserving the rise of ecclesiastical religious art for another volume. The fourth, and by no means least interesting, section gives an account of some of the chief statues which are to be found in the great museums of Europe, arranged in alphabetical order, so that the student can have easy recourse to them while occupied with the previous portions of the text; and a chronological list of ancient sculptors and their works worthily completes a very valuable and attractive little volume; while a profusion of admirable illustrations scattered throughout its pages adds to its value and attractiveness, and it would be difficult to find elsewhere so much information so pleasantly conveyed on the subject of ancient sculpture.

The other volume, which deals with architecture, has perhaps less of novelty to recommend it, for that branch of art has been more the subject of handbooks than sculpture has been. But the compilers of it have certainly succeeded well in their self-imposed task, and have given us a readable and interesting outline of the architecture of the Ancient World and that of Christendom down to the period of the Crusades. The object of their volume is not to supply the minute information required by the professional student, but to convey information to those persons of literary or artistic education who desire to become in some degree acquainted with the subject of which it treats. Avoiding as far as possible all controversial questions, and aiming not so much at originality as at accuracy, they have described very many typical examples of the various schools which come within the scope of their volume, and a profusion of illustrations, not all perhaps of high artistic merit, but certainly useful as elucidating the text, add to the value of their book. The classification adopted is not so much local or historical as architectural, in the strict sense of the term; and in treating of the various buildings which are here passed in review, ranging from the period when the fourth Egyptian dynasty raised the Pyramids to the Romanesque phases of Christian, and the Saracenic phases of Mohammedan art, a fourfold division has been adopted, distinguished by its distinct mode of building, yet more than its distinct place in history. The first division deals with the architecture of the beam, where the openings, whether door spaces or merely intercolumnar, were spanned by beams of wood or lintels of stone. In the second great group the semicircular arch is introduced. The present volume does not go beyond the lintel and the round arch, and the remaining groups, in one of which the pointed arch replaced the semicircular, while the other is covered by the vague but expressive term Renaissance, are reserved for treatment in another volume, which, with that now before us, will make a complete and useful introduction to the study of architecture. That volume, which is, we believe, not yet published, will have still greater interest and value for the student of ecclesiastical architecture than the one now under notice, and we look forward to it with much interest. But in the meantime the present volume, conveying so much information as to the earlier styles out of which all mediæval and modern European architecture has grown, has a special importance of its own. Those styles which have not played a part in the preparation for this later development—as, for example, Indian, Chinese, and Japanese architecture—are more briefly treated, and the prehistoric architecture has been entirely omitted. The main lesson which it has been desired to teach is the vastness of our debt to Greek art; and if we must hint at a fault it would be in the attempt to elevate the Basilican into a separate style, and the prominence, in this respect, given to Greece rather than to Rome. For architecture was the one strong point of the conquerors of the world, inartistic as they were in other respects; and writers who so thoroughly appreciate Romanesque ought to have had a more vivid appreciation of the merits of Roman buildings.

The Invasion of England (Sampson Low and Co.) is a contribution, and not an unsuccessful one, to *The Battle of Dorking* school of literature. It is not, indeed, equal to its prototype in the individual interest which is aroused by the narrative, and it is more on the military than on the social aspects of the invasion that the present writer dwells. At the same time he points out forcibly the defects in our social system, to which he attributes that break-up of our national power, to which, like all the prophets of the future, he looks forward so sorrowfully, but at the same time so confidently. We are not prepared to agree with him in all that he says, and we certainly think that he is wrong in his opinion as to the purchase system, the most logically indefensible but the most practically successful of the many anomalies which will perplex the future students of English history. But, without subscribing to all his theories, we must acknowledge that he has worked them up with much power and literary skill. The invasion recorded is that of a German army landing on the coast of Essex and marching upon the capital. We do not profess sufficient military knowledge or acquaintance with the locality to criticise the author's minute narrative of the campaign of 1890, which is to end in the capture of London and the overthrow of England; but as far as a layman can judge, the description of the battle of Hainault, and of the dispositions which preceded it, is very graphic. Such gloomy vaticinations can hardly be described as pleasant reading, but they may be useful if they help to arouse us, ere it be too late, from the luxurious effeminacy, the all-absorbing pursuit of wealth, and the self-complacent indifference to the state of our national defences which have been engendered by the long immunity from foreign invasion which has been accorded to our forefathers.

Sir William Muir has printed an essay, originally read before the Royal Asiatic Society, on the age and authorship of *The Apology of Al Kindy in Defence of Christianity against Islam* (Smith, Elder, and Co.), with an analysis and copious extracts from *The Apology*. This defence was written at the Court of Al Mâmûn in 830, the third century of the Hegira, and is a powerful exposure of the invalidity of the claims of Mohammedanism and of the validity of the claims of the Christian Revelation, from the pen of an Arab. It is as curious as it is valuable.

Cora (*Girls' Own Paper* Publishing Office), is not a remarkable story, but it is a very pleasant one, and one which we have much pleasure in

recommending. It relates, as it professes to do, three years of a girl's life—the three years comprising, of course, the interesting ones which relate to her courtship and her marriage. The pictures of home life are natural and pleasant, and the character of the heroine all that an English maiden's should be.

We are happy to be able to continue our laudatory tone in speaking of *Michaelmas Daisy* (Griffith and Farran), a graceful little story, of which the only fault is a somewhat too dazzling change in the heroine's fortunes at the end. This, however, is a failing, in a story, which certainly "leans to virtue's side." Daisy is a very sweet and sensible maiden, and no one will grudge her the sudden elevation of fortune which she receives so modestly.

Correspondence.

RADICAL PARSONS.

To the Editor of the JOHN BULL.

Sir,—It would sometimes appear that nothing is so likely as the unlikely, or so probable as that which is said to be impossible. Who would expect to find Radicals in politics amongst the clergy, or Conservatives amongst Dissenting ministers? Yet we do meet with both, strange as it may seem. It is a very rare thing to find a Conservative in the ranks of Nonconformist (I do not mean Wesleyan) ministers; I only wish it was as rare to find a Radical amongst the clergy, however astounding it may seem to many that such an un-English, anti-Church-like individual as a Radical parson may to be found in the Church. But so it is, especially in the younger ranks. Whether young fellows of this ilk, notwithstanding their Cambridge or Oxford degrees—more with the latter—know anything at all about politics, or have a sort of craze, like little boys who smoke—that "it is the proper thing to do, you know," and smacks at once of superior "manhood" as well as "learning"—I have been unable to discover. I have met many of this class of late who seem as proud of the profession and name as a "Waterloo veteran" would be of his "decorations." I have tried in vain to get at the reason, or reasons, if they had a real one or more. They either have none, or consider them by far too abstruse to be understood or appreciated by a "stupid Tory." I have again and again expressed my astonishment that any man professing and calling himself a Churchman, much more a clergyman, should rank himself on the side of filth and folly, sedition, blasphemy, and treason in politics, as by the profession of Radicalism he must do. This, of course, has been stoutly denied. But what is the use of such denials? There are unclean creatures, whose names I never mention if I can avoid it—and it would be well if every respectable journal would henceforth cease to chronicle either the names or exploits, of whatever kind, of male and female members of the tribe—for in so doing they, more than any others, prevent them sinking into that utter oblivion which alone such creatures deserve. Is it because these professed clerical Radicals, especially amongst the younger of them, are become tainted by contact with the foul and filthy garbage they may have thought it necessary to read, which those blasphemers of the Holy Name and corrupters of the life and morals of youth issue from the press, that they express themselves in the flippant manner so frequently heard, and ally themselves with this class in their political aims and objects? Hitherto it has been the consolation of Churchmen that their clergy, with here and there an exception, have been on the side of law and order as well as of "Truth and Justice, Religion and Piety." But how long this consolation is to be left us seems very doubtful, if the "New School" should "multiply and increase." Conservatives may be, and doubtless are in many things, no better than they should be—or, even in many—aye, and gross sins—as bad as any Radical; but who ever met with a Conservative atheist? Where and when did any one find a Conservative in the ranks of sedition and treason, outrage, assassination, and so-called political crimes, including murder? When and where have these Radical parsons ever found a Conservative associating with the enemies of the Church of which they are ministers, or joining in the cry of "Curse the Bishops and down with the parsons?" These are favourite and stock cries with Radicals, and some of them consider it quite as holy a work as the Bishops and clergy do the preaching of the Gospel. I should be sorry to say or even insinuate that all who call themselves Radicals are atheists or blasphemers, who would lend aid or influence willingly to assassins and outrage-mongers. But all these are Radicals to a man. If so, then, I should like to know what business the professed ministers of the Church of England have in the same political boat as these men? They are, or profess to be, the ministers of peace, concord, and stability, not of confusion, strife, injustice, and wrong, even though headed, as is now the case, by the "Grand Old Man." (What humbug!) Has not every one of these clerical Radicals at his Ordination taken a solemn oath as to the sovereignty of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen? They either meant it and are bound to religiously observe it, or they did not. If they did not, they are guilty of perjury of the worst and deepest dye! If they did mean it, what are they doing and what right have they to be in the ranks of the "Queen's enemies"? Not necessarily of her person, though even that would be held anything but sacred by many of them, but of her sovereignty, her dynasty, and her dominions. They can choose which horn of the dilemma they please, but impale themselves they must on the one or the other, or repent them truly, and quickly amend their political lines and professions.

Further, I would ask these same Radical parsons whatever their age, degree, rank, or condition, did you then, and do you now, believe that the answers you gave at the same Ordination to the seven questions put by the Bishop were honest and true as before God and man, and as such binding upon your conscience and to be exemplified in your lives? You either did and do, or do and did, not believe anything of the sort. If you did not and do not, what business have you to wear the garb and assume the character of the sacred ministry? You did but blaspheme and "lie to the Holy Ghost" when you professed to be "inwardly moved" by the same Divine Spirit. This is pointed and strong, but your case is perilous in the extreme—it involves so much more than the mere question of a name in the world of politics. If you did and do believe you were thus "inwardly moved"—if you did and do believe "you were truly called according to the will of our Lord Jesus Christ and the due order of this realm," and so of the rest, I ask you again: What are you doing in the same political ranks as "Beauty and the Beast," the propagators of filth and foulness in morals? What are you doing fighting in the same army as the sowers of sedition, discord, and every evil work? What are you doing, and what right have you there in the ranks of the "Fools who say" not only "in their hearts" but proclaim aloud with impudent and unblushing effrontery their blatant blasphemy, "there is no God"? What right have you, the professed ambassadors for Christ and ministers of His Gospel, commission for preaching which you bear—what have you to do, even though your plea be a political one, in company with those who treat your Blessed Master as an enemy of the human race and the rankest impostor that ever lived, and the "blessed Gospel of His Grace" as worse than a fraud and forgery? These are fair questions to put to these heroic "Radicals," and they are bound to answer them. The clergy of the Church have taken upon them certain duties and responsibilities. They were not obliged to do so; but having done it of their own free will, they cannot and must not be allowed to please themselves, and in doing so shirk their responsibilities. If their Ordination "oath" and "vows" have no longer force or weight with them, let them rid themselves, as an M.P. has already done, of their responsibilities, duties, and emoluments in and out of the Church. Then, and not till then, will they have a right to "please themselves" in this matter.

At a time and in a crisis of our country's and Church's history like the present, when the enemies of both and of all social order and existing institutions, no matter how good and time-honoured—indeed the older and the better they are the more relentless is the Radical animosity, if not hatred, against them—it is a source of the greatest anxiety that our clergy should not be found allying themselves even in name or profession, with the enemies of their Church, their country, aye, and the very Master and His Gospel, whom they profess to love, and which they profess to preach. If it be the duty of the laity, as we are so often told it is, to abhor that which is "evil"—indeed to avoid the "very appearance of evil"—how much more so is it the duty of our "spiritual pastors and masters" to set us worthy example in this as well as in other respects! I have ever held, and hope I shall ever hold, the office of the Sacred Ministry in the highest esteem, as well as have every respect for the private rights of the clergy, so long as they will stand alike the test of reason, revelation, and religion; but, when I see them, as I do, and hear them boast of their Radicalism and all it involves, I cannot say that such of the clergy commend themselves to my respect or esteem, or ought to have the respect or esteem of any *bond fide* Churchman.

I had more to say; but, as I fear my letter has grown to full proportions, I will now subscribe myself as Your old Correspondent,

July 3. FITZ-ORMESBY.

THE YACHTING SEASON.

To the Editor of the JOHN BULL.

Sir,—Allow me to suggest to yachting men that they would confer much benefit on seamen if, at the various ports they enter, they would personally inquire into the spiritual provision made by the National Church for the crews on board ship, and into the worshipping facilities for them when on shore.

Such a personal interest would encourage the clergy who minister to the shipping, and might suggest action to those who do not do so. The Missions to Seamen, 11, Buckingham-street, Strand, London, W.C., would be glad to supply yachtsmen gratuitously with lists of the clergy, who are seamen's friends, and of their Sunday services, at 86 home ports, and at 70 foreign ones.

Yours faithfully,

WM. DAWSON, Commander, R.N.

DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

A prize of £3 3s. in money will be given at the end of each quarter to the solver of the greatest number of our Double Acrostics during the thirteen weeks. Solutions must reach the office not later than the Monday week following the date of publication, and must be signed with a distinct pseudonym, of not inordinate length. Ties will be guessed off the following quarter. Solutions must be addressed ACROSTIC EDITOR, *John Bull*, 6 Whitefriars-street, Fleet-street. Alternatives allowed to the number of three: anyone sending more to a single light will not be credited. In the case of a quotation, the word intended by the author must be given, even if others should answer the sense of the light.

ANSWER TO DOUBLE ACROSTIC, No. 5.

(TWENTY-SIXTH QUARTER.)

1. B o B
2. A lonz O
3. C otillo N
4. K elpi E

NOTES.—Light 1: *Ingoldsby Legends*. Light 4: *Bride of Lammermoor*.

Correct solutions have been received from Alga, Bruce, B. Fordo, Cymro, Culverin, Chestnuts, Dunstan, Dumfoodle, Etak, Elsie, Enna, Hero, Hampton Courtier, Hadji, Jib, Ketha, Kiddle-a-wink, Katydid, Kenmore, Lance, Land o' Nod, M. A. E. B., Mere Hazard, Pegasus, Persevere, Quis, Roma, Sparks, Spero, Seaweed, Two Countesses, The Owl, Wylmcote, Zulus, and Zenobia.—35 correct, 13 incorrect; total 48.

BRUCE.—"Tuft" was taken as a recognised expression for a nobleman, now extending further than its original p ce as a bit of college slang. As far as we know, hidalgoes do not literally wear tufts.

DOUBLE ACROSTIC, No. 7.

(TWENTY-SIXTH QUARTER.)

PROEM.

Great excitement cause we,
Governed much by fate,
In us you'll find engaged
England's small and great.

1.

Should you fall into this yawning hollow,
Much suffering or even death may follow.

2.

"For the sea had gone o'er her lovely head,
And her spirit was in heaven."

3.

"Sanguine he was: a but less vivid hue
Than of that ——— in the chestnut bloom."

4.

"Care not for feeling—pass your proper jest,
And stand a ——— hated yet caressed."

5.

Here, 'mid the pomp and feasting of the place,
Wronged mistress and wronged wife met face to face.

6.

"Far off from human neighbourhood,
Thou wert born on a summer morn."

7.

A play in which the ladies shine,
Improved to suit the present time,

CYMRO.

CHURCH DEFENCE INSTITUTION.

The annual meeting of the Church Defence Institution was held on Thursday at the rooms of the National Society, Broad Sanctuary, Westminster, under the presidency of the Archbishop of Canterbury. Amongst others present were:—The Earl of Devon, Viscount Templetown, Lord Dynevor, the Bishop of Antigua, the Dean of Lichfield, the Archdeacons of Middlesex, Ely, Auckland, and Westmoreland, Archdeacon Brooks (Jamaica), Canons Ellison, Temple, and Crosse, and several members of Parliament.

The report presented stated that the income of the institution for the year ending December 31st, 1881, from all sources was £5,706, as against £3,880 during 1880. The Committee expressed regret that a Bill had been recently introduced in the House of Lords by the Duke of Argyll, which proposed to substitute an affirmation for an oath.

The Archbishop of CANTERBURY, in the course of his opening address, said that there was this peculiarity with regard to the past year—viz., that very little appeared to have been done openly to encourage an attack upon the Church of England. It was, however, to be remarked that sometimes the most dangerous periods were those when there was little outward appearance of a violent assault, and that a great deal of mischief might be done without attracting much public attention. Two points appeared to be worthy of attention at the present time. One was the policy which had been adopted for some years past of resisting as far as possible all improvements in the system of the Church of England. He did not look with any satisfaction upon those who thought it their duty to resist all attempts made at reform within the Church herself. He hardly thought it was a fair mode of action, and of this he was certain, that those who were conscientiously desirous of seeing the Church of England with other instrumentalities in this country doing as much good as possible for the promulgation of the Gospel of the Church would not be likely to endeavour to thwart the usefulness of the Church by opposing reforms where they thought reform necessary. He deeply deplored the line of policy which was not consistent with a general earnestness on the part of the whole community in forwarding as much as they could the progress of the Gospel of Christ, and a matter not to be overlooked was the way in which they were quietly going on their own course. There was being disseminated throughout the country a vast amount of literature in the interest of those who were opposed to the Established Church, which was endeavouring to sap the allegiance of the people to the Church of their fathers. There seemed to be an impression somewhat disseminated at meetings of the Liberation Society, that the Church of England had done very little for the education of the lower classes. Statements had been circulated by persons who ought to know better that up to 1871 the Church of England had done nothing for education, and that it was only stimulated to the work which it had since done by the establishment of the School Boards. Up to that year in the schools of the Church of England the accommodation amounted to 1,365,000, and that supplied by all the other religious bodies was 500,000. The annual voluntary contributions of Churchmen amounted to £336,000, and the other bodies produced in the aggregate £92.000. It, therefore, could not be said that up to that time the Church had done little as an educational body for the benefit of the lower classes. If they had fair play, and the facts were distinctly brought before the public, they would have no reason to fear their antagonists. There was a tendency in the present day to feel that it was too late to resist the progress of events, but he believed that in this, as in other matters, a noisy minority were endeavouring to represent themselves as the Government of England.

Mr. W. EGERTON, M.P., moved the adoption of the report, and in doing so said that it was important that the relations between Church and State should be preserved. Recent events had shown that the disestablishment of the Irish Church had assisted in bringing about much evil for the country, and if the Church of England were to be disestablished the cause of law and order here would suffer in the same way.

Mr. E. CLARKE, M.P., seconded the motion, remarking that all the Church wanted was to be left alone for a few years to follow up the progress which it had made during the past twenty-five years to make it perfectly invulnerable against any attack. He did not believe in the reality of many of the attacks which were being made in the House of Commons, no did he believe the Church would suffer at the hands of the present Parliament, as there was a strong body of Churchmen in the House, who would resist successfully any attempt in that direction if it were made. He congratulated the institution upon the work of the past year, and expressed a hope that it would be allowed to go on for a few years without finding any attack upon the Church.

A vote of thanks having been accorded the Chairman, the proceedings closed.

ST. AUGUSTINE'S, CANTERBURY.

The commemoration day of the opening of St. Augustine's, Canterbury, has this year been marked by the gift of an excellent portrait of the founder, painted in oil by Mr. Sidney Hodges. The proceedings began on St. Peter's Eve with the distribution of the prizes in the hall, which was the private dining-hall of the Abbots of St. Augustine, and is one of the most ancient, if not the very oldest, in the kingdom. The WARDEN (the Rev. Dr. Maclear) stated that the work of the past year had been extremely satisfactory. Of the eight candidates sent in for the Cambridge preliminary examinations for holy orders, four had come out in the first class. The Bishop of HONOLULU took the opportunity of saying that last year, when he wished to return home, he had no one that he could leave in charge of his diocese; but having since placed two recently ordained St. Augustine's men in important posts, he felt that he might pay the visit to England which the interests of his Church imperatively demanded. Bishop WILLIS expressed his gratification that music had now been made a regular subject for tuition; for missionaries would often find it difficult to provide themselves with organists or choirs. After some words spoken with evident emotion by the ex-Warden, Dr. BAILEY, who said the college had evidently grown and prospered since he had left,

Mr. SIGGERS, as senior student, presented, on behalf of his fellows, a Communion service to the Rev. J. F. Vallings, who was about to be married, and was leaving for a benefice in the diocese of Oxford. Speaking with warm appreciation of Mr. Vallings' conduct while he had been at the college, Mr. Siggers hoped that when the rev. gentleman made use of the service in communicating the sick he would remember in his prayers those of whom it would remind him. The Rev. E. F. TAYLOR, a Fellow of the College, in the name of the Sub-Warden's colleagues, also presented Mr. Vallings with a set of altar linen, observing that it was the wish of the donors to unite as closely as possible their testimonial with that of the students. In returning thanks, Mr. VALLINGS bore witness to the love and esteem that was entertained in the college for the present Warden, who ruled it as a father rather than as a Warden, and who united the highest powers of teaching with the deepest and widest sympathies. (Loud cheers.) Mr. Vallings, after saying that his successor (the Rev. T. Walker) was better qualified than himself for the work of Sub-Warden, declared that his own stay at St. Augustine's would ever be amongst his most cherished recollections.

At a quarter to ten there was a very interesting service, at which six who were leaving were dismissed with the prayers and intercessions of the college. They were—(1) Mr. W. S. Siggers, who is at once to be made vicar of the Cathedral at Pretoria; (2) Mr. G. R. F. Nobbs, a grandson of the venerable missionary of Pitcairn's Island; and (3) Mr. J. T. Wilson, who is going to North Queensland; (4) Mr. A. W. Mackay, who is destined for Ontario; (5) Mr. E. Pick, who is probably going to the same colony; and (6) Mr. H. J. Organ, who is to repair to the Cape. These all received letters to their respective Bishops, and the black and red hood of the college. The chapel, where the ceremony, of course, took place, is a long narrow building, lighted chiefly by a decorated window at its east end. It has a handsome altar and reredos, and is fitted with carved oak wainscot and stalls, nearly every bit of decoration having been copied from some relic of the abbey. The members of the college, as on every saint's day and its eve, wore their surplices; and the Lessons were read by two of the outgoing students. After the Third Collect, Hymn 358 *(H.A.M.)* was sung, followed by St. Matt. xxviii. 18—20, and some versicles and prayers. The Warden then delivered to the young men an earnest and affectionate address; after which he put to them a series of very solemn questions, including the following:—

Is it your intention to devote yourself with all your powers of mind and body, which God in His goodness has given you, to His service, in that portion of the mission-field whither you are about to proceed?

Answer—It is, by the help of God.

The Warden, receiving from the sacristan a hood for each student, proceeded to put it on him, saying:—

N. By virtue of the authority committed to me, I invest thee with this hood, and bid thee go forth from this College to that portion of the mission-field to which thou hast been called: In the Name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. *Amen.* The Lord be with thee; the Lord lift up the light of His countenance upon thee; and give thee grace!

To this the other students added a subdued Amen. Two beautiful prayers for missionary zeal and pastoral grace followed, and the service closed with the Blessing; the hymn "Through the night of doubt and sorrow" (*H.A.M.* 274) being sung as a recessional.

On St. Peter's Day there was an early celebration, with the customary commemoration of deceased friends of the College, the list now closing, alas! with the name of Lady Mildred Beresford Hope. At Matins the Lessons were read by Dr. BAILEY and by Mr. BERESFORD HOPE, who is an Hon. Fellow. The sermon was preached by the Bishop of HONOLULU from the words, "Fear not—from henceforth thou shalt catch men" (St. Luke v. 10), on which he founded an eminently practical discourse upon the missionary life, pointing out that the vocation to which the Apostle was called, though one of higher honour, was not one of less hardship, toil, or danger. The discourse was followed by the annual commemoration. After a lection from Eccles. xliv., the WARDEN said:—

Let us now commemorate our most illustrious benefactors, who in their lifetime, out of zeal for God's glory and earnest desire for the increase of His kingdom, contributed of their substance to the establishment of this Missionary College.

Then followed their names, after which *Benedictus* and Psalms cxlviii., cxlix., and cl. were sung with the following:—

Antiphon.—The Lord taketh pleasure in His people;

He will beautify the meek with salvation. Let the saints be joyful in glory; let them sing aloud upon their beds.

V.—The memory of the righteous shall remain for evermore. *R.*—And shall not be afraid of any evil report.

V.—The souls of the righteous are in the hand of God. *R.*—Neither shall any grief hurt them.

V.—The Lord be with you. *R.*—And with thy spirit.

Then, after two collects of thanksgiving, a beautiful anthem, beautifully sung, "The righteous souls that take their flight" (Skeats), concluded the Office. It was, however, followed by one in commemoration of the deceased students, whose names, it may be added, are inscribed in the cloisters.

In the afternoon the College attended the Cathedral, where an excellent sermon was preached on behalf of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel by the Archdeacon of Grahamstown (the Ven. H. Master White), from Acts iv. 20, "We cannot but speak the things we have seen and heard."

At the dinner, which was served in the hall, the Warden presided, and he was supported by Mr. Beresford Hope, M.P., Sir Bartle Frere, Sir Richard Temple, the Bishops of Dover and Honolulu, Bishop Oxenden, the Dean of Canterbury, Archdeacons Harrison and Master White, Canons J. C. Robinson, Rawlinson, Bailey (formerly warden), Scott Robertson, Pearson, and Elwyn, the Revs. F. J. Holland (Six Preacher), B. Belcher, E. Gilder, J. H. Wardell, J. G. Brine, T. F. Dixon, C. Matheson, and Dr. Blore, the Rev. F. J. Vallings (sub-warden), T. Walker (his successor), and E. R. Orger (a former sub-warden), the Revs. E. F. Taylor, P. S. Smith, and B. R. Randolph (the Fellows), the Rev. H. Philpot, of Nassau (a former pupil), Mr. Butterfield (the architect), Dr. Lochée, &c.

The Warden, who rose amidst loud cheers, said: It is a rule almost as stringent as the laws of the Medes and Persians that there shall be no speeches at the dinner held on this annual festival. On this occasion, however, I think I shall be amply justified in departing from the usual custom, and in proposing the toast of *Floreat Collegium!* and coupling with it the name of Mr. Beresford Hope. (Loud cheers.) I have always felt that looking back on one's life one would like to be able to see something that one had actually done—some proof that one had not altogether lived in vain—and I think it is impossible for Mr. Beresford Hope to walk within these courts and not to see that his life has not been in vain. (Cheers.) We are all perfectly aware that this place, before even Cambridge or Oxford was known, was a centre of light and influence. But the stream became miry. There was a great catastrophe, and how low the place fell we all know. How much lower it might have fallen we can only guess; but from that possibility it was saved by two men. It was saved by Edward Coleridge—(cheers)—it was saved by Mr. Beresford Hope. (Loud cheers.) Through Mr. Hope's exertions, through his untiring zeal, through his determination to overcome all obstacles, this place, which might have absolutely disappeared, had become once more a centre of light and life, not only for England, but for all quarters of the world. I should like to mention a little incident to give you an idea of the interest that is felt in St. Augustine's by those who came over from America. It was a Sunday morning, and a request made to me that two persons from America might be allowed to go over the College. That was directly contrary to the rules, and I said it could not be. Again the request was made, and again it was not acceded to. It was repeated a third time, and then I yielded thus far—I consented to take the visitors into the chapel and into this hall. I did so, and they said they should go back to America satisfied, and they could not sufficiently express their gratitude that they had been allowed to see a place which had been connected in their recollections not only with a grand past, but with a grand present. (Cheers.) Now that there is a grand present for this College is entirely due to the exertions of those noble men who, in that marvellous year, 1848, distinctly marked out a great aw of progress for our Church. (Cheers.) I rejoice to say that on this occasion we shall not only drink the health of Mr. Beresford Hope, but that through the kindness and munificence of a former warden (Archdeacon Watkins) we shall witness the unveiling of a portrait which will always be preserved in this hall to remind us of him and of how much they owed to him. (Cheers.) In unveiling the portrait I shall avail myself of the services kindly promised me by Dr. Bailey, who was so long and honourably associated with that place. I now give you—and I feel sure you will respond to it heartily—the health of the Right Hon. A. J. B. Beresford Hope, and I call upon Dr. Bailey to unveil the portrait. (Cheers.)

The portrait, which is an extremely successful likeness of the right hon. gentleman, was then unveiled by Dr. Bailey amidst loud cheers.

Mr. Beresford Hope, after a warm expression of gratitude to the meeting for the reception which it had given to his name, and to his dear friend Archdeacon Watkins, of Auckland, proceeded to say:—Now I come to the question of my connection with this old house of St. Peter, St. Paul, and St. Augustine. I was glad indeed to hear what the warden said of Edward Coleridge: but I must ask leave to supplement his chronology. The warden fixed 1848 as the epoch of what Coleridge and I did. It was the epoch of the conclusion but not of the beginning. The first man who came into the field was Coleridge, and he came without any material advantages which God in His mercy had put into my hands. What Coleridge started was a missionary college for the Church of England. (Cheers.) He realised a great want; and he had the pluck, the moral courage, and the faith to come forward and proclaim it to a generation that was only just beginning to be alive to such considerations. (Cheers.) But he had no old *prestige* of a Cathedral, no architectural associations to fall back on. His missionary college was a simple abstract demand for that great work. Then came in his partner in the undertaking. I must ask you to pardon me if I seem a little garrulous, for garrulity is sometimes a necessary evil if you would avoid the still greater and quite unnecessary evil of the loss of history. (Cheers.) All of you who are at the commemoration heard the fact stated that a letter in the *English Churchman* by Robert Brett was under God the cause of this College being rescued. By a remarkable coincidence it so happened that I had engaged myself to pay my first visit to Canterbury to Archdeacon Lyall (the predecessor of Archdeacon Harrison) the very week after that letter appeared. Much as I had been struck by the letter, it is very possible that it might have run off like a drop of water had it not been for that strange and providential accident. The visit was paid to Canterbury. Lyall, the most affectionate of men, took me over the Cathedral with a natural enthusiasm at showing it to so very turbulent a member of the Cambridge Camden Society. (Laughter.) I then said, "I should like to see the ruins of St. Augustine's." He replied, "If you want to see them I will take you; but you will be very much disgusted. They are miserable things." Accordingly he got out a strange old shandrydan, a most disreputable-looking carriage—(laughter)—and we came here. He showed me the gateway, and Mr. Beer's beerhouse which stood on the side of this hall. I said "Thank you," and kept my intentions to myself. When I got to town I drove off to my lawyer and said, "Mr. Walker, some old premises at Canterbury are for sale, and I mean to buy them." My lawyer sent some one or other to the sale, and they were bought, Mr. Beer and his friends being in the comfortable belief that they would be kept in the orthodox trade. (Laughter.) Coleridge, who was going about and seeking whom he might devour—(a laugh—wrote to me and said, "Dear Hope, I see you have bought St. Augustine's. Of course you are going to give it to my College." My answer was, "I shall see. I mean to devote it to some religious purpose, but I shall be quite independent, and shall look round before I commit myself." I did look round, and in due time was satisfied that Coleridge's College was the right thing. I told him so, and then I went to Archbishop Howley. Of course, there was then the beginning of troubles. From the first I had determined that it should not be a joint-stock affair, but a College under a Royal Charter, governed by its Warden and Fellows like the Colleges at Oxford and Cambridge. I had bought the property on a lease of 999 years, and that was as good as a freehold for all purposes except mine; but for those two or three acres I had to go to the trouble and expense of three private Acts of Parliament. I had to buy out three persons, and then came the work of building. Archdeacon Harrison, who took great interest in the work, acted as Mercury between us and the exalted dignitaries—(laughter)—at Westminster and Lambeth. As I told you the determination was to have a Royal Charter; and we accordingly applied to Sir George Grey, who was then Home Secretary. Sir George, though an amiable man, was not of peculiarly strong Church prepossessions: but still he was a gentleman, and behaved very kindly to us. The College having been built, then came the question on what day it should be opened; and I determined that it should be on St. Peter's Day; for in all I had ever thought or done in connection with this College, I desired to keep up its double character, so that while it should be the foundation of 1848 it should also be the foundation of 596. (Cheers.) I hoped that little dirty three hundred years might be forgotten, and that if in the coming ages people should think of us at all, it would be merely as of some chance Abbot. I hoped they would say that since its foundation by St. Augustine it had attracted to it many good friends, and that amongst those friends Edward Coleridge was not the least. (Cheers.) Then, when everything was settled, a dreadful obstacle presented itself—the Queen gave a concert on the eve of St. Peter's Day, and Archbishop Sumner thought that, as a loyal subject, he must attend it. Bishop Blomfield, however, hardened in Republicanism—(laughter)—came down here the night before. The next morning at five o'clock a special train started from London-bridge station. That train will never, never be forgotten by me, and it will never be forgotten by many others. The carriage in which I travelled contained five persons, including Archbishop Sumner and his chaplain, who still lives in the full dignity of his position as Dean of Bristol. We came here, and the chapel was consecrated at eight in the morning. Of those who were present I will mention a few. Some of them are at rest, but their names will live for evermore. There was Charles James, Bishop of London; John Lonsdale, Bishop of Lichfield; Samuel, Bishop of Oxford—(cheers)—and Alexander Forbes, Bishop of Brechin. (Cheers.) There was also another Bishop who is still living—John Medley, Bishop of Fredericton and Metropolitan of Canada. (Cheers.) I will not dwell upon the anecdotes which I might recount to you, though they would have many pleasant and touching memories for some of us. Bishop Coleridge, Edward Coleridge's cousin, was our first Warden, but he suddenly died in the following year; and then came the long, useful, and illustrious reign of Dr. Bailey. (Cheers.) During his reign came the twenty-fifth or jubilee year of the College; and I am glad to say that Robert Brett was spared to have honour done to him in this hall. (Cheers.) Then came the short, enthusiastic, and brilliant reign of Archdeacon Watkins. (Cheers.) And now we look to you, Mr. Warden, to maintain the work of this house, and make it a nursing mother in Christ to the heathen and the colonies. Thus we shall continue the great legacy of Gregory and Augustine, and all the old nursing fathers of this dear old English Church—older than the State, older than the monarchy, and destined, I trust, under Almighty God, to live and to flourish *usque ad consummationem sæculi*. (Loud cheers.)

THE SALVATION ARMY.

The Dean of Wells, the Rev. E. H. Plumptre, has addressed the following letter to William Booth, Esq., General of the Salvation Army:—

"Dear Sir,—In common with many of my brothers in the ministry of the Church of England, I have, for some months past, watched the progress of the Salvation Army with a deepening interest. I have rejoiced in whatever good I heard of your work, in the words of sympathy which you have received from the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of Bedford, Mr. Hedgeland, Mr. Davidson, and other clergy, in the Queen's Bench judgment, which has thrown the responsibility of disorder not on the victims who were attacked, but on the lawless and turbulent aggressors. If I have also heard some evil, I have remembered that it is not wise to 'believe every tale,' and that there was once a sect 'everywhere spoken against,' which was yet as the 'salt of the earth,' preserving it from corruption.

"I was at Bristol last Sunday, and took the opportunity of attending a meeting of the Army, known, I found, as a 'free and easy,' held in the afternoon at the 'barracks' in Colston-street. For much that I saw and heard I could give God thanks. There was a manifest sincerity in those who, one after another, testified that they had found pardon, and peace, and joy. If I were somewhat startled by the loud Hallelujahs and Amens, and the waving of hats and hands while hymns were being sung, I have learnt, as I grow old, to be tolerant of many things that were once strange and unfamiliar. It was not without regret that I declined the invitation courteously given by the 'captain' who led the service to address those who had met together; but I felt, as I told him, that I had come to listen and to learn, and that, though I had listened with sympathy and a sense of brotherhood, it was better to hold my peace till I knew more and had thought more. I promised, however, that I would, before long, do what I then refrained from doing. I think that I can best redeem that promise by writing to you as the originator of the great movement, and asking you to allow me to speak to others in the columns of the *War Cry*.

"I. I will say, at the outset, that what I have seen and heard leads me to believe that the Salvation Army has brought the possibilities of a higher life to thousands whom church and chapel have alike failed to reach. One can accept many things that offend one's taste—though a Bath placard, announcing a 'Negro Hallelujah, with bones and banjo, to the King of Kings,' seems almost to pass the line which must be drawn somewhere—for the sake of the fact that the 'commen people' hear gladly of the great good news, that 'violent men' take the Kingdom of Heaven by storm, that 'publicans and harlots' (I fear I must use the former word, in a new sense, for the victims of the modern publicans) find entrance into that Kingdom. If one may wish that the workers who have done this were *of* us, it is, at least, well to remember that they are not *against* us. If, as I believe, they are casting out the devils of intemperance and impurity, of lust and hate, of sloth and greed of gain, then 'every way Christ is preached, and therein I do rejoice—yea, and will rejoice.'

"II. What I have said is, I hope, a proof that I write without any adverse prepossession. But I am bound to add that I cannot look forward to the future of the Salvation Army without some serious anxiety and not a few misgivings. A time when you have surmounted the first storms of antagonism, and are receiving, from unexpected quarters, praise and honour and welcome, is, in the nature of the case, one that brings with it special trials and dangers. Will you bear with me, if, endeavouring, at least, to speak the truth in love, I venture to point these out?

"1. The Salvation Army seems to me to be more and more taking up the position of a new sect, adding one more to the many that already divide us. It practically withdraws men and women from the religious community to which in many cases they have before belonged, substitutes its own meetings for worship for those of that community, and, as those meetings are, in the nature of the case, meetings of the converted who seek the conversion of others by telling of their own, it leads them to be ever 'laying' and relaying the 'foundation' (Heb. vi. 1), and not building on it. There is, I fear, in such cases the risk of a spurious excitement supervening on one that was at first genuine. In the warning words that I heard from the leader of the meeting last Sunday, 'Men shout for the sake of shouting, and testify that the Lord hath said when the Lord hath not spoken.' The Army might be the helper and auxiliary of all the Churches. It tends to take up a position of antagonism to all.

"2. The peril of which I speak is intensified in the fact that children are even withdrawn from the Sunday-schools and Bible-classes which they have hitherto attended, sometimes, it would seem, without their parents' consent. It seems to me that this cannot fail, in the long run, to have a disastrous effect upon their spiritual life. They are practically taught to disregard the Fifth Commandment, both in its natural and its spiritual range of meaning. The quiet growth of obedience in the nursery of God's garden is stopped, and they are transferred into the forcing-house of a spiritual excitement which they can ill bear, and in which, if they seem to grow quickly, it is because they have no depth of earth; and this is sure, if experience teaches anything, to be followed by as terrible a reaction. I have read with attention the apology which you make for this line of action in the *War Cry* of June 22; but must own that it has not removed my doubts. You say, indeed, that the Army has Sunday-schools of its own—though this seems somewhat of an after-thought—and does not wish to interfere with those of other religious bodies; but, as a matter of fact, I would ask whether adult 'soldiers,' who are parents, are not required to remove their children from the Sunday-schools of those bodies; whether 'little soldiers' who enlist in the Army are not encouraged to give those schools up, with or without the sanction of their parents? I shall only be too glad to receive an answer in the negative.

"3. I look in vain, in the teaching of the Salvation Army, for any recognition whatever of Baptism and the Lord's Supper. I do not dwell on any special doctrinal aspect of those ordinances; but the fact that they were commanded emphatically and distinctly by the great Captain of our Salvation ought surely to give them a special claim on the soldiers of a Salvation Army. The one is His method of enlistment; the other is, at least, the sign and means of our fellowship with Him and with each other. Can they be disregarded without disloyalty to Him?

"4. What seems a new point of departure in the methods of the Salvation Army, as announced in the *War Cry* which I have already quoted, its 'All night' services, fills me with yet more misgiving and alarm, and compels me to write in the language of earnest entreaty that you would reconsider it. The religious history of the past is full of warnings as to the results of such a method. It sets aside God's ordinance in nature, giving the day to man to labour in and the night wherein to take his rest. At the best it sends men and women to their day's work jaded and worn with the excitement of the night. It gives occasion of scandal to those who seek occasion. In not a few cases what seemed a spiritual emotion passes, almost unconsciously, into a sensual excitability, and those who were once 'clean escaped' become again the 'servants of corruption' (2 Pet. ii. 18, 19). How can you guard against those who may simulate conversion to gain the opportunities of corrupting—men who are as the 'hidden rocks' of which we read (Jude v. 12, *Rev. Version*), upon which the unwary may strike at any moment, and make shipwreck of their purity and their faith? The probable exclusion of women from such night meetings as that at Troas (Acts xx. 7—11), or the rigorous separation of the sexes which obtained throughout the East helped to diminish the evil; but, even with these safeguards, experience soon taught the Disciples there to substitute early morning meetings for those at night, and their example was followed through all the Churches. I would, with all respect, press on you the wisdom and the duty of doing likewise. Even as a matter of self-denial and effort there is, as my parochial experience of what we call 'early Communions' has taught me, something far more bracing and invigorating in rising at break of day for the sacrifice of prayer and praise than can be found in the prolonged excitement of a midnight—all-night—meeting.

"I have written, as you will see, without reserve—with no desire, on the one hand, to speak bitterly, nor, on the other, to confine myself to the language of conventional compliment, and so to 'speak smooth things' and 'prophesy deceits.'"

On Sunday afternoon the Rev. Canon Farrar preaching in Westminster Abbey, from the text, "Prove all things: hold fast that which is good," devoted the whole of his discourse to the Salvation Army movement. We quote some portions of the discourse:—

"We, in this day, are face to face with many varieties of national or religious fanaticism, which, in their exciting and contagious character, have some affinity with the ill-regulated forms of this old spiritual impulse. We are specially face to face with one phenomenon in what is called the Salvation Army, which ought for many reasons to receive the solemn and earnest attention of every Christian. I shall speak of it without fear, because I shall be guided entirely by the teaching of Apostles and Evangelists. I shall be guided by St. Paul when he says, 'Quench not the Spirit;' by St. John when he says, 'Beloved, believe not every spirit, but try the spirits whether they be of God;' by the wise Rabbi, the master of St. Paul, sanctioned by St. Luke, when, after speaking of the futile movements of Theudas and Judas, he added, 'And now I say unto you, refrain from these men, and let them alone; for if this counsel or this work be of men, it will be overthrown; but if it is of God, ye will not be able to overthrow them; lest haply ye be found even to be fighting against God.' And to these great and luminous principles we are led also by the words of our blessed Lord, 'He that is not against us is on our side,' and 'The Spirit breatheth where it listeth, and thou hearest the sound thereof, but knowest not whence it cometh nor whither it goeth: so is every one that is born of the Spirit.'

"I am aware that any one who ventures to speak plainly about this body, which calls itself—wisely or unwisely—the Salvation Army, will be liable to all kinds of abuse. If he praise, he will be told that he is actuated by sinister motives, or that he is hunting for popularity by following the stream. If he blame, he will be told that he is influenced by a petty jealousy; that he is preventing the salvation of souls, which neither he nor his brethren know how to reach. He who lists may say all this, and as much more, and as much more bitterly, as he desires. To me, at any rate, it scarcely applies. I have never sympathised with the jealous cry of Joshua, when Eldad and Medad prophesied in the camp, 'Oh, my Lord Moses, forbid them!' I echo with all my heart the noble words of Moses, 'Would God all the Lord's people were prophets, and that the Lord would put His Spirit upon them!' The work of casting out devils is so awfully necessary that I have never admired the interference of the yet untrained St. John, when he saw one casting out devils in Christ's name, and 'forbad him, because he followeth not us.' In the state of thousands in all our large towns, so drunken, so godless, so depraved, I should look on it as a special blessing that any power should be brought to bear on them, which may raise them from darkness to light, and from the power of Satan unto God. So little do I share in any ecclesiastical jealousies that I do not hesitate to join other Christian laymen and clergymen in the invitation to Messrs. Moody and Sankey to come and work for a time in London. From any estimate I could form of their work I believed it to be a good work, wrought in a humble spirit, by men who (however widely I might differ from much of their teaching) struck me as sincere, humble, earnest saints of God; and I thought that, by their hymns, by their services, by their disinterested simplicity, by their ready contact with the minds of the poor, they might well reach many for whom our services are entirely unsuited, because they are far too formal, far too inelastic. With the Salvation Army, its methods, its teachings, I do not hesitate to say that I have far less sympathy; yet to a gentleman who works with and for them, I did not hesitate to throw open my own Mission-room, with liberty to work among the poor of my poorest streets. I speak, therefore, with no shadow of hostility against the Salvation Army. I would neither quench their spirit, nor despise their prophesyings. To them and of them I would speak with a peculiarly solemn sense of responsibility, and as a dying man to dying men.

"But now that their work has assumed such immense proportions—now that it has been heard of in nearly every town of England, and is sending detachments not only to France, but to Australia and India—I think that to speak the truth of them in love may benefit, while it cannot hinder; may warn, though it cannot check, and is not meant to check them. They are no longer persecuted. The law rightly protects their processions, however much and however needlessly and undesirably they may invade or disturb the streets. They proclaim themselves to be in a blaze of success. They talk of 'mighty showers of glory and salvation.' They trumpet aloud their own invincible achievements and the incapacity of all other Churches and sects. Most certainly the Church of England has not thrown any cold water upon them. Let her friends thank God that she is growing in the grace of tolerance; let her enemies say, if they will, that she has been taught astuteness by experience. Again and again she has attacked movements, some

of which she would have done well to utilise, and others to let wisely alone. The persecution of Wiclifites, the persecution of the Lollards, the imprisonment of Quakers, the Five Mile Act, the Conventicle Act, the anger and opposition which drove Wesley and Whitfield out of her fold, may serve to her as warning beacons that she ought not too hastily to judge or too indiscriminately to condemn. And yet how much does the Salvation Army differ from Methodism! Wesley and Whitfield adopted far simpler methods, and offered a far deeper and wider teaching; they did not indulge in sham titles, and 'ludicrous stage properties.' They did not go about the streets with drums and tambourines and flags; and yet I venture to say that, in all the long years of their labours, Wesley and Whitfield never received from the Church of England one tithe of the recognition and encouragement, not to speak of applause and flattery, which has been heaped upon the Salvationists. The mobs which opposed the early Methodists were often incited by clergymen and headed by magistrates. The Salvationists, though, so far as we know, they have not brought one worshipper to the Church of England; though they disparage as merely natural the quiet and blessed teachings of our Sunday-schools; though they talk of the clergy as being of no use, and as being afraid of them—have yet been abundantly eulogised by Bishops and dignitaries; have been praised in Church reviews which often have nothing but depreciation for the labours of their own brethren within the fold; have appealed for our subscriptions; nay, have actually sent written circulars asking us to announce their meetings in our churches. Had it been otherwise, had they been despised instead of exalted, persecuted instead of patronised, harassed and not subsidised, struggling, and not in command of a constantly increasing revenue of £55,000 a year, I for one should have abstained from a word which might seem to disparage them. If they count any words of mine as wounds, let them (if they be the meek and humble followers of their Master) count them as the faithful wounds of a friend, which are better and more wholesome than the deceitful kisses of an enemy. But, if they be indeed sincere and spiritual, they and we may be saved from grievous catastrophes—they from the utter transiency or failure of their work, we from its disastrous legacy. May grace be given them to take to heart a friendly warning given to them, I trust, in all modesty and humility, but yet with a deep conviction of its needfulness and its truth.

"And that I may give a practical proof how little my words are meant to hinder and oppose them, I will here express my hearty desire that their leader may get the immense sum for which he is now asking to purchase places which have been as a plague-spot in the heart of London, perpetuating the curse of harlotry and the curse of drink. The more such places can be extirpated, the more will he be doing to ameliorate the world; the more will his work receive the seal of blessedness and God's approval. He could not turn into a nobler channel the enthusiasm of his followers. He could not give a better proof of the reality of his work. But the very fact that so much good is being done is a stronger reason for making an effort that harm may not be done with it; and when I look at the history of many a past religious movement, in every respect as sincere as this, and at first as successful, I find in them all a recurrence of the same genuine fervour plunging at last into the disaster of dangerous fanaticism. In the Flagellants in the fourteenth century; in the victims of many religious epidemics of the Middle Ages; in the Boy Crusades and Child Pilgrimages; in the *Convulsionaires* of France; in the Jumpers; in the Ranters; in the Methodists at Redruth; in the Presbyterians at Cambuslang; in the Revivalists at Maryville, Tennessee; we find the same religious views—the same phrases—the same impulse of imitation, which is so vulnerable a part of human nature—the same overstrained bigotry—the same prominence of women and children—the same wild hymns and tunes—the same indifference to the regular clergy and to the sacraments—the same morbid exaltation of religious feeling—the same physical excitement—the same incessant repetitions of sacred words—the same triumphant shouts that they are forgiven—the same dwelling on the image of fountains of blood—the same ultimate and disastrous collapse. Let every thoughtful man read and study these religious excitements, and ask whether we can afford to despise the warnings of history, and whether a word of warning, spoken in due time and in a kindly spirit, ought to be rejected with anger or contempt.

"As to methods for instance, I must speak quite plainly. This fantastic vanity of usurped military titles, this armour, this talk of 'salvation charges,' 'knee parades,' 'heavy firing,' 'Hallelujah drill,' 'blood and fire soldiers,' and so forth, seems to us the pushing of a solemn and beautiful metaphor into a miserable travesty. When I see in the religious paper, which they now sell by hundreds of thousands the advertisement in one place of a monster *fête*, at a place of public amusement, with 'soldiers,' as they call them, riding in Indian costume on an elephant, and 'great assaults on the enemy' led by cadets all over the grounds; and in the same paper announcements too shocking to read to you, in which one service is called 'Great Exhibition of Hallelujah Lasses,' and another 'Fire and Brimstone;' and in which the four Sunday services are announced as follows:—11. 'Descent of the Holy Ghost;' 2.30, 'Tremendous Free and Easy;' 6.30, 'Great Charge on the Devil;' 9, 'Hallelujah Gallop'—I say that when, with sadness and a sense of degradation, I read this grotesque and irreverent phraseology, calculated quite needlessly to disgust and to repel, I ask them what possible need there is to drag the white garments of faith through this mire of hopeless vulgarity? How can we argue that true Christianity has a purifying, ennobling, refining influence if it is to be propagated by such irreverent folly? I would ask, with a very solemn protest, whether the worship of God is to be announced with a quackery which would hardly be creditable to a travelling menagerie. Is this the voice of *His* followers, of whom it was said, 'He shall not strive nor cry, neither shall any man hear His voice in the streets'? Is all this puff and push and fuss and noise to be the sweet and solemn prelude to holy worship?

"Then, again, I would ask them seriously to watch over their forms of worship. This laughter and clapping of hands amid a roar of hymns; these chaotic ejaculations; these rollicking and comic tunes; these cries and gesticulations and motions of the body, like those of an Eastern dervish; these deliberate efforts to arouse a physical excitement; these perpetual solicitations to buy their newspapers; this excited mingling of the young of both sexes at late hours—they remind us of no Church that was ever but the Church of Corinth. We have sad reason to know that they have in some cases produced grievous results. Are we to praise them for these things? We praise them not! Since all their chief officials were present at their congress, it is, I suppose, fair to judge of their worship by it. Here, then, are some of the reports of it:—'Scores of the soldiers jumped upon the seats, and shouted at the top of their voices.' 'In some young girls hysteria seemed to be imminent.' 'Even on the platform one young man kept twirling round and round in polka fashion,' and these dangerous displays of excitement, so far from being checked and condemned, were defended. 'Shouting, dancing, handkerchief-waving, flag-flying, shouts of laughter, volley firing to order'—is this, indeed, the fitting worship of Him before Whom the angels veil their faces with their wings? One who approves of them, [See letter of Mr. Stevenson Blackwood, quoted in the *Nonconformist*], who has often spoken for them, who desires to work with them, who has the strongest possible sympathy with all that is noble in their aims, has to complain that at this congress 'an amount of uproarious boisterousness and romping took place which should have found no place in a religious gathering.' 'I defy any one,' he says, 'to have retained an atom of devotional feeling during that intolerable row which an evening paper described as the Gospel of hubbub;' and yet he appealed against it in vain. He goes on to describe a scene which I dare not quote, but which he justly characterises as 'religious buffoonery.' I warn the leaders of the Army that in evoking and countenancing this extravagence they are playing with edged tools. Worship, when it degenerates into coarseness, ceases to be spiritual worship. The bowed head, the awful reverence, the grace of godly fear, were a far truer sign of holiness than being thus terribly at ease in Zion. God is not to be thus treated with rude familiarity. The fact that the ark was tottering, was no excuse for him who pushed it with coarse and familiar hands. 'God is very greatly to be feared in the council of His saints, and to be had in reverence of all them that are round about Him.'

"Again, we would seriously ask them what Scripture warrant they find for thus heaping to themselves teachers? It is no wonder that they can boast 20,000 speakers, when the drunken wifebeater, the swearing virago, the low dogfighter, the burglar, the pugilist of one week, is the fervid preacher of the next. Women are thrust into habitual prominence to teach and preach in public as 'captains' and 'majors.' At many of their meetings there is a most unwholesome prominence of young lads. Boys hardly more than fourteen come forward to narrate their experiences. Even little children of ten and eleven are dragged out of the sweetness and modesty of childhood to blurt out in print that their fathers or mothers are not saved. If, indeed, preaching is to consist of nothing but vociferating a handful of emotional phrases, the most foolish and the most false are quite adequate to its requirements. But all this is inconceivably unlike—it does not bear the remotest resemblance to—the method and teaching of the Apostles and Evangelists. It is inconceivably unlike the plans of the early Christians; inconceivably alien from the words and teachings of our Blessed Lord. St. Paul was most scrupulous not even to insult idolators, or to repel Gentiles. These methods not only make the world scoff, and retard the cause of religion among thoughtful men; but (as may be seen from the public remarks of Lord Radstock, Lord Shaftesbury, and Mr. S. A. Blackwood), they also fill with pain the souls of Christians. It is quite inevitable that they will soon cease to attract; it is not so certain that they will soon cease to disgust; and if they end in the creation of yet another sect founded on excitement, and propagated by ignorance, they will, I fear, in the long run, be a curse and not a blessing to the cause of Christ. They will end in the decline of all religion throughout the country, and in the weighty words of Lord Shaftesbury 'the excesses of one body may terminate in the distrust and annihilation of all the humble and holy missions now so rife and so fruitful in the instruction and comfort of the masses of the people.' At any rate we, the Church of England, cannot in one moment unlearn the weighty words of our most judicious and learned writer, Richard Hooker, 300 years ago—'To him who considereth the grievous and scandalous inconveniences, whereunto they make themselves daily subject, with whom any blind and secret corner is judged a fit house of common prayer; the manifold confusion which they fall into where every man's private spirit and gift (as they term it) is the only Bishop that ordaineth him to this ministry; the irksome deformities whereby, through endless and senseless effusion of undigested prayers, they oftentimes disgrace the worthiest part of Christian duty towards God, who . . . . pray both what and how they list; to Him I say the reasons cannot be obscure why God doth, in public prayer, so much respect the solemnity of places, where, the authority and calling of persons by whom, and the precise appointment, even with what words or sentences, His name should be called on amongst His people.'

"In conclusion, I will say nothing of the acrid Pharisaism, glorifying themselves, and with censorious ignorance condemning all but themselves, and all who cannot hold their crude opinions, which I have seen generated in some of their votaries. But I would ask them how they can expect that ignorance should not be accompanied by egotism and self-assurance when they put forward men and women on platforms before hundreds of people to claim sanctification as the result of sudden conversion, in that deplorable proceeding which they call the 'Exhibition of Trophies'? and, what to us seems still more shocking, the 'Exhibition of Hallelujah Lasses'? Can they not see how fatal it may be to such natures thus to wear their hearts upon their sleeves? thus to drag the secrets of their spiritual life out of the gracious shadows wherein God leaves them? The best and truest saints of God in all ages have felt that sanctification is a gradual gift which can only be slowly, laboriously, and at the best most imperfectly attained. Humble penitence is a thing infinitely removed from public self-satisfaction. Criminals upon the scaffold have often proclaimed themselves converted, and asked the bystanders to meet them in Heaven, but the confessions of the holiest have ever been the humblest. I doubt the holiness which trumpets itself aloud. 'I am whiter than snow;' 'I hope all will be as white as I.' Is this language, so often repeated at their meetings—is it the voice of Job, saying 'I abhor myself, and repent in dust and ashes'? Is it the voice of David, 'To us belongeth shame and confusion of face'? Is it the language of Ezra, 'Oh, my God, I am ashamed, and blush to lift up my face to Thee'? It is pleasing to Him Who chargeth even his angels with folly, and in Whose sight the very heavens are not clean? Is it the cry of St. Paul, 'Sinners of whom I am chief'? Is it the 'humbling ourselves in the sight of the Lord' which St. James commands? Tell me which does it most resemble—the brag of him who said, 'I am not as other men are,' or the wail of him who would not lift up so much as his eyes unto heaven, but beat upon his breast, saying 'God be merciful unto me, a sinner'? Once for all, they who thus get up to tell their fellows that they are 'whiter than snow,' should remember, with awful humility, that the test of God's true children does not lie in shouting 'I am saved'—*that* may be self-deceit;—nor in going about to ask others 'Are you saved?'—*that* may be no more than a mixture of social impertinence and religious Pharisaism; but the test lies in the humble continuous fulfilment of daily duties; in daily prayer for daily forgiveness; in the daily cleansing of daily assoilment; in the use of God's sacraments and appointed means of grace; in bringing forth the fruits of the Spirit, of which deep humility and holy charity are among the greatest and the best—

"The dew of heaven is like Thy grace,
It steals in silence down;
But where it lights the favoured place
By richest fruits is known."

Ecclesiastical.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Rev. C. E. E. Appleyard, to Chaplaincy of the Church for the Blind, Liverpool.

Rev. W. J. Blake, Curate of Freethrope, to Vicarage of Easton, Norfolk.

Rev. G. R. Coulcher, Vicar of Lympne, to Vicarage of St. Michael's, Maidstone. Patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury.

Rev. E. R. Currie, Vicar of St. Bartholomew's, Chichester, to the Deanery of Battle. Patron, the Duke of Cleveland.

Rev. W. F. Eustace, Chaplain Cavalry Brigade, Aldershot, to Vicarage of Bishop's Lydeard. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Wells.

Rev. W. Greenstock, Missionary and Incumbent of Springvale, to Canonry of the Cathedral Church of St. Saviour, Maritzburg.

Rev. A. Grimston, Vicar of Lund, and Rural Dean, to be Official of the Archdeaconry of the East Riding. Patron, the Archdeacon of the East Riding.

Rev. W. Mann, Minor Canon of Winchester, to be Precentor of Bristol Cathedral. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter.

Rev. R. T. Martyn, Vicar of St. Paul's, Penzance, to Rectory of St. Buryan, Cornwall. Patron, the Prince of Wales.

Rev. W. B. Masefield, to Perpetual Curacy of St. Luke's, Tittensor. Patrons, the Simeon Trustees.

Rev. A. J. S. Ogle, to Perpetual Curacy of Coppenhall. Patron, Lord Hatherton.

Rev. G. L. Pitt, to Curacy of Cirencester.

Rev. H. L. Randall, Curate of St. John's, Weymouth, to Vicarage of St. James, Handsworth, Staffordshire.

Rev. C. F. Reilly, Curate of St. Anne's, Alderney, to be Chaplain to Her Majesty's Forces.

Rev. H. L. Rumsey, to Vicarage of Hoar Cross. Patron, the Hon. Mrs. Meynell Ingram.

Rev. H. Smith, to Vicarage of Bourne, Cambridge.

Rev. S. A. Smith, to Perpetual Curacy of All Saints, Shrewsbury. Patron, the Bishop of Lichfield.

Rev. M. J. Sutton, to Rectory of Greenstead, Colchester. Patron, the Lord Chancellor.

Rev. B. N. Thompson, to Rectory of Wistaston.

Rev. M. H. James, to Incumbency of St. Thomas's, Hull.

OBITUARY.

June 24 (St. John Baptist's Day), at Bournemouth, the Rev. Edward Porter, upwards of thirty years Missionary (L.M.S.) in India, aged 71.

June 22, at The Rectory, the Rev. R. W. Blackmore, Rector of Donhead St. Mary, in his 91st year.

June 23, at Much Hadham Hall, the Rev. Francis Bacon, M.A., aged 58.

June 30, at Chilton Vicarage, Oxfordshire, suddenly, Henry Wood Dix, Vicar, third son of the late Edward Dix, Rector of Truro, and Vicar of Newlyn East, Cornwall, aged 41.

July 1, at Birch Rectory, Colchester, William Harrison, M.A., Rector of Birch, Honorary Chaplain to the Queen, Domestic Chaplain to H.R.H. the Duchess of Cambridge, and Honorary Canon of St. Albans, in his 72nd year.

July 2, at Newton Bromswold, Northamptonshire, the Rev. William Taylor, for thirty-three years Rector of the parish, aged 68.

July 2, at Queen-square, Bath, the Rev. John Foster, M.A., late Vicar of The Oaks and Copt Oak, Leicestershire.

July 3, at Dromada, Castlemartyr, Ireland, the Rev. William Agar, for upwards of 40 years the Vicar of Kilcredan, county Cork, aged 74.

July 4, at Curwold Rectory, the Rev. John Penny, 24 years Rector of the parish, in his 90th year.

UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGIATE.

OXFORD.

The Examiners in the Final Classical School, have issued the following class list:—

Class I.—A. Chandler, University; D. C. Cousins, New; E. E. Graham, University; W. H. Hadow, Worcester; R. E. Mitcheson, St. John's; C. G. C. Oman, New; B. A. Schleicher, University; B. R. Tower, Pembroke.

Class II.—T. G. Balfour, Worcester; R. Bayne, University; J. Booker, Hertford; D. J. Byard, Exeter; J. W. Cawston, New; A. J. Chitty, Balliol; the Hon. G. N. Curzon, Balliol; Philip A. Dwyer, Merton; J. Edgar, Balliol; F. J. Ellis, Trinity; B. Farrer, Trinity; W. H. Fricker, Corpus Christi; L. R. Furneaux, Corpus Christi; M. C. Ll. Griffith, University; F. J. H. Hendy, Lincoln; R. D. Hodgson, Lincoln; W. T. Jupp, Christ Church; A. A. Lea, Corpus Christi; W. H. Lewis, New; C. B. Lucas, B.N.; A. M. Luscombe, Merton; A. O. M. Mackenzie, B.N.; J. F. Mills, University; J. E. Morris, Magdalen; A. S. Murray, Exeter; J. Y. Pearson, New; D. Stone, Merton; G. W. Wade, Oriel; W. C. Walters, Pembroke; E. G. Watson, St. John's.

Class III.—A. F. B. Bird, St. Edmund Hall; A. D. Burnett, Keble; G. P. Chamberlain, Christ Church; A. J. Cripps, Lincoln; C. H. Douton, Keble; E. S. B. Fletcher, Merton; G. C. Fletcher, B.N.; A. H. Fox-Strangways, Balliol; S. C. Galpin, New; C. E. E. Jenkins, Lincoln; O. G. Knapp, Trinity; J. G. Lewis, Keble; C. S. Miller, Balliol; W. M. H. Milner, Queen's; E. G. Mowbray, New; C. Murray-Smith, New; H. T. Ottley, Keble; P. C. Parr, New; R. Parry, B.N.; C. W. Patchell, Lincoln; W. D. Sargeaunt, New; S. B. Slack, Balliol; H. F. La M. Stowell, Lincoln; C. F. Sylvester, Christ Church; J. A. A. Tait, Oriel; C. H. Tylee, Corpus Christi; H. A. Vincent, Lincoln; H. J. White, Christ Church; Watkin W. Williams, Christ Church.

Class IV.—W. C. Bell, B.N.; J. W. Blagg, New; O. Bradley, Hertford; L. B. Cholmondeley, Oriel; C. G. Fagan, Queen's; G. R. Giddings, Exeter; T. T. L. Jones, University; F. E. Loxley, Queen's; E. W. Pole, Christ Church; H. P. Robinson, Christ Church.

MISCELLANEOUS CHURCH INTELLIGENCE.

A brass plate has just been erected in St. Peter's Collegiate Church, Wolverhampton, in memory of the late Bishop Selwyn, of Lichfield. The inscription runs as follows:—"George Augustus Selwyn, D.D., Prelate of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, first Bishop of New Zealand, 90th Bishop of Lichfield, patron of this church. Born April 5, 1809; died April 11, 1878."

Mr. Walter Parratt, Mus. B., the well-known organist and precentor of Magdalen College, Oxford, has been appointed organist of St. George's Chapel, Windsor, in succession to Sir George Elvey, who has resigned.

Melplash Rectory, or, as it is better known, "Camesworth Parsonage," Dorset, has been completely burnt down this week. The rector and his wife had a narrow escape with their lives.

At the concluding service of the special Sunday evening services at Westminster Abbey, on July 30, a collection will be made in aid of the Choir Benevolent Fund. The sermon will be preached by Canon Farrar.

A circular directed to the priests and signed by all the Archbishops and Bishops in Ireland has been prepared. It consists of resolutions intended to regulate the conduct of the clergy in respect to any future development of the Land League movement. Priests are directed to give no countenance to the Ladies' Land League, and are also forbidden to attend a public meeting without the consent of the parish priest.

The Rev. C. J. Phipps Eyre, rector and rural dean of St. Marylebone, has resigned the living, after holding it for twenty-five years. The patronage rests with the Crown.

Yesterday morning a well-attended meeting of the Central Council of Diocesan Conferences was held at the National Society's Rooms, Broad Sanctuary, Westminster, under the presidency of the Right Hon. Cecil Raikes, M.P. Mr. Stanley Leighton, M.P., submitted a report, stating the progress of Church legislation in both Houses of Parliament. He said that the report showed a large number of subjects, affecting the Church, which had been brought before Parliament. The advice sometimes given to keep Church matters outside of Parliament was proved to be utterly impossible advice to be carried out in the present day. There had been thirty subjects of interest to Churchmen brought forward in Parliament, whether desired or not; and the only sensible course for Churchmen was to make themselves sufficiently strong in the House of Commons to be able to deal with the matter in accordance with the views of Churchmen. The only way to carry that out was by influencing their members in Parliament through the diocesan conferences. It was quite possible to do that, at the same time to avoid identifying themselves with either one political party or the other. The Dean of Bangor, in supporting a resolution to the effect that practical effect should be given to the views of many Churchmen that there should be a more systematic employment of the spiritual gifts and energies of the laity in Church work, said that the Salvation Army was an encouragement and a call to the Church of England. It was an encouragement because it told them that the instincts of spiritual warfare, which were thought to be dead, were only lying dormant in the British masses. It was a call to the Church herself to do what others were trying to do irregularly, and to send earnest men of all classes as commissioned soldiers of the Cross in our crowded cities and towns and neglected hamlets, that they might by their teaching dispel the darkness, and by the tidings of immortality scatter the shadow of death and despair which was now threatened by the atheistic storm-clouds which were lowering over many places in the land. Mr. T. Collins, M.P., urged the necessity of repealing the civil disabilities which were imposed upon the diaconate. Mr. Beresford-Hope, M.P., supported the resolution, which was carried. The Conference then proceeded to discuss the Bishop of London's Rubric Bill, 1874, to provide facilities for the amendment of the rites and ceremonies of the Church of England; the Education Code of 1882, and diocesan funds and finance boards.

A large number of the members of the Central Council of Diocesan Conferences dined together on Thursday evening at the Westminster Palace Hotel—Mr. Cecil Raikes, M.P., in the chair. Amongst those present were the Deans of Lichfield, Ely, Chester, and Bangor; the Archdeacons of Middlesex and Ely; Mr. A. J. Beresford-Hope, M.P., Mr. Stanley Leighton, M.P., Mr. Cropper, M.P., Mr. F. S. Powell, Canon Temple, Rev. Dr. A. T. Lee, and Rev. R. T. Davidson. After the usual loyal toasts the Dean of Ely proposed "The Houses of Legislature," for which Mr. Beresford-Hope replied. The Dean of Lichfield, responding for "The Two Houses of Convocation," said he believed the Council of Church Conferences would prove a valuable adjunct to Convocation, which had no occasion to entertain any feeling of rivalry towards the council. The revived action of the Convocations had shown that while the clergy were loyal to the throne, the country, and the Legislature, they were not disposed to surrender any of their just rights and privileges, and they had done much towards restoring the equilibrium between Church and State. The Dean of Chester also responded. Archdeacon Hessey proposed "Prosperity to Diocesan Conferences," to which Mr. Cropper, M.P., replied. The Dean of Chester gave "The Health of the Chairman," who in response said he had had the honour of presiding over a distinguished assembly in another place, and he wished it had always proved as tractable, as reasonable, and as willing to receive suggestions from the Chair as the Central Council. In conclusion, the Chairman gave "The Health of Archdeacon Emery, the Father of Conferences and Congresses," and the Archdeacon having briefly replied, the company adjourned to Warwick-square, where Mrs. Cecil Raikes had a crowded reception.

At the Auction Mart, Tokenhouse-yard, on Monday, Mr. H. J. Cheffins, of Saffron Walden, offered for sale by auction Debden Hall and Debden Estate, Essex. The property included what was described as "a highly valuable advowson, or perpetual right of presentation to the rectory of Debden, comprising a rectory house, with extensive grounds and gardens, farm, homestead, and about fifty acres of glebe land, the gross annual value of which is £1,100, as under: Impropriate tithes estimated at £960; glebe lands and cottages, rectory-house and grounds, £140. The present rector is in his 43rd year. The population of the parish is 850 souls." As on previous occasions when advowsons have been submitted publicly for

sale at the Mart, representatives of the Curates' Alliance and the National Committee for the Abolition of Purchase in the Church of England were present to protest. Lot 1 being offered, the Rev. E. G. O'Donoghue, Secretary to the Alliance, asked whether this lot included the advowson. Auctioneer: May I ask you for your card? The Rev. E. G. O'Donoghue: No, Sir; I have not got one. Auctioneer: Are you a bidder? The Rev. E. G. O'Donoghue: How can I bid unless you supply me with a copy of the particulars of sale? Auctioneer: You will not have one, I really must appeal to the company to support me. (Hear, and cries of "Turn them out.") The Rev. G. Hennessey: Withdraw the advowson. Auctioneer: No, I will not withdraw it, but somebody may be withdrawn presently. (Laughter.) The Rev. E. G. O'Donoghue: May I ask whether the advowson is included in Lot 1? Auctioneer: Yes. The Rev. E. G. O'Donoghue: What is the age of the present rector? The Rev. G. Hennessey: Withdraw the advowson. There is a Bill before Parliament which prohibits the sale of cures of souls. Mr. Cheffins expressed regret that clergymen should think it becoming in them thus to hinder a legal sale; and addressing the last speaker, he added: If you are not quiet, as sure as you are a living man you will have to go out. The Rev. G. Hennessey: Surely this is a public auction. Here a clergyman made an ironical offer of a shilling for the "lot." Auctioneer: You do not know the injury you are doing your cause by these proceedings. The Rev. G. Hennessey: It is an awful thing to sell souls in this way. Take the advowson out of the lot and you will get more. Auctioneer: Hold your tongue. (Cries of "Turn him out.") I should be sorry to see a priest ejected from the room. £94,000 being bid for the property, the Rev. G. Barr asked: How many souls do you give for that money? A gentleman present, speaking as a lay member of the Church of England, said he regarded the interruptions of the clergymen as "indecent." The Rev. G. Hennessey replied that that was the only effectual way in which they could protest against the sale of souls. The auctioneer again reminded the clergy that they would be turned out unless they maintained order. They might find themselves going down the steps of the building involuntarily, and very quickly, if they persevered in obstructing the sale. The rev. gentlemen were then quieter; but the property, comprising the advowson, was not disposed of.

On Saturday a meeting of the Curates' Alliance was held at the vestry of Clerkenwell parish church, and the President (the Rev. R. H. Hadden), referring to the threat of an auctioneer to report members of the society for interfering at the sale of an advowson by order of the Court of Chancery, said that eminent counsel had undertaken to defend them, if need be, at his own cost. People would probably, however, think twice before they put another clergyman into prison. (Cheers.) Personally, he should be glad to pass his summer holidays within the precincts of Holloway Gaol if by so doing he could put a stop at once and for ever to the disgraceful traffic in sacred trusts which now obtained. The Rev. G. Barr and the Rev. J. Sorrell having proposed and seconded a resolution approving the action of the members of the Alliance, the Rev. G. B. Howard moved the previous question, and recommended caution. The Rev. J. S. Orrell highly commended the courage of those members who attended the auction mart, and thought they were legally, as well as morally, justified in asking questions in an inoffensive manner as to the character of the so-called "property" publicly submitted for sale. The Alliance was in this doing a great public good, for which they would ultimately be thanked. The resolution was passed unanimously, the amendment not having been seconded. Mr. Howard, with a view of removing misconceptions, then proposed a resolution declaring the policy of the Alliance to be one of protection only; that it did not foster dissatisfaction amongst the unbeneficed clergy, and that it aimed only at the removal of grievances which bore with special hardship upon the older curates. It also stated that, whereas the unbeneficed clergy were excluded from representation in Convocation, the Alliance provided means for the expression of their opinion on Church reform and other subjects in which they claim to have an equal interest with their beneficed brethren in the ministry. The Rev. G. Woodward seconded the resolution, but the discussion was adjourned.

The anniversary services and annual meeting of the St. Andrew's Waterside Church Mission took place on Saturday last. The service was held at Quebec Chapel, Portman-square, with Holy Communion, and a sermon by the Rev. Canon Scarth, the Hon. Secretary of the Mission. The annual meeting was held at the National Society's Room, Earl Nelson in the chair. A letter was read from the Archbishop of Canterbury, expressing his pleasure at the progress of the Mission, also letters from the Bishops of London, Lichfield, Liverpool, and Bedford, and the Deans of St. Paul's and Westminster, who were unable to be present. The report showed an increase in subscriptions and an extension of work. In the principal dock parishes of the port of London, the ships had been regularly visited by the Mission clergy, and a large number of libraries and suitable literature supplied to outgoing ships. At Gravesend the ships were visited by four clergymen, who conducted services, supplied Bibles, Prayer and Hymn Books for service at sea, also libraries and books to the crews. Numerous applications for money help had been made from many places, both at home and abroad; but the Committee had not felt justified in increasing their responsibilities until the funds at their disposal were increased. The gifts of books had exceeded any previous year, all of which had been distributed free, either in ships' libraries, to foreign stations, or to the fishing fleets. The noble Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, expressed his warm interest in the Mission, and his special sympathy with the sound Church principles on which it was conducted. He also referred to the important work recently commenced at Port Said by Canon Scarth, as an outcome of the Mission. Admiral Sir E. A. Inglefield, K.C.B., earnestly advocated the claims of the Mission, which has had his warmest support from its commencement. The Bishop of Gibraltar, while lamenting the general apathy and indifference to the spiritual condition of our sailors abroad, heartily thanked the Mission for the help it had afforded him. Archdeacon Farr, from Adelaide, S.A., spoke on Emigration, a subject which for many years had received the special attention of this Mission, and to which the Archbishop of Canterbury has recently called the attention of the Church and nation in his letter "On the Duty of the Church to Emigrants." The committee are glad to have been enabled to co-operate with the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge in consolidating and extending the important work of the Church. The Revs. Canon Scarth, W. Maples of Grimsby, J. Hewlett, W. T. Du Boulay, and others took part in the proceedings. The Council Report urged the desirability of making the work more known by meetings in the various dioceses, and thus eliciting the sympathy and help of the clergy and their parishioners by offertories or gifts of books. The proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to the Chairman. The Bishop of Gibraltar pronounced the Benediction.

The following have been elected the clerical representatives for their respective deaneries at the London Diocesan Conference:—

East City.

Hunt, the Rev. W., Rector of St. Michael's, Cornhill.
Mackenzie, Prebendary, Rural Dean.
Whittington, Prebendary, Rector of St. Peter's, Cornhill.

West City.

Marshall, the Rev. Charles, Vicar of St. Bride's.
Milman, the Rev. W. H., Rector of St. Augustine's and St. Faith.
Stock, the Rev. J. Russell, President of Sion College.
White, the Rev. L. B., Rural Dean.

Ealing.

Dale, the Rev. L. W. T., Vicar of Chiswick.
Harvey, the Rev. C. M., Rector of Acton.
Hodson, the Rev. J., Curate of Hanwell.
Richards, the Rev. H. W. P., Vicar of Isleworth, and Rural Dean.
Relton, the Rev. E. W., Vicar of Ealing.

Enfield.

Hodgson, the Rev. G. H., Vicar of Enfield.
Morris, the Rev. R., Rural Dean.
Starey, the Rev. Augustin, Curate of Tottenham.
Wilson, the Rev. Alexander, Vicar of Tottenham.

Hackney.

Belcher, the Rev. Dr., Vicar of St. Faith's, Stoke Newington.
Buckley, the Rev. J. C., Curate of St. John's, Hackney.
Kitson, the Rev. B. M., Vicar of All Saints, Clapton.
Kingsford, the Rev. F. W., Vicar of St. Thomas's, Stamford-hill.
Pilkington, the Rev. J. G., Vicar of St. Mark's, West Hackney.
The Rural Dean, the Rev. A. Brook, sits *ex officio* as Proctor in Convocation.

Highgate.

Bickersteth, the Rev. E. H., Vicar of Christ Church, Hampstead.
Bardsley, the Rev. S., Rector of St. Mary's, Finchley.
Burnaby, the Rev. S. B., Vicar of Hampstead.
Trinder, the Rev. D., Vicar of Highgate.

Paddington.

Abbott, the Rev. W., Vicar of Paddington, and Rural Dean.
Bayley, the Rev. Sir E., Vicar of St. John's.
Kirkpatrick, the Rev. R. F., Vicar of St. Augustine's.
Moore, the Rev. D., Vicar of Holy Trinity.
Prescott, the Rev. G. F., Vicar of St. Michael's.

St. Marylebone.

Cadman, Prebendary, Rector of Holy Trinity.
Davies, the Rev. J. Llewelyn, Rector of Christ Church.
Douglas, the Rev. S. D. C., Rector of All Souls.
Eyre, the Rev. C. J. P., Rector of St. Marylebone, and Rural Dean.
Webb, the Rev. B., Vicar of St. Andrew's, Wells street.

St. Pancras.

Coxhead, the Rev. J. J., Vicar of St. John's, Fitzroy-square.
Cutts, the Rev. E. L., Vicar of Holy Trinity, Haverstock-hill.
Festing, the Rev. J. W., Vicar of Christ Church, Albany-street.
O'Brien, the Rev. P. S., Vicar of Christ Church, Somers-town.
Ponsonby, the Rev. F. J., Vicar of St. Mary Magdalene, Munster-square.
Spence, the Rev. Canon, Vicar and Rural Dean.

St. Sepulchre's.

Abbott, the Rev. W. G., Rector, of St. Luke's, Old-street.
Mackonochie, the Rev. A. H., Vicar of St. Alban's, Holborn.
Rose, Rev. J. H., Vicar of St. James's, Clerkenwell.
Webber, the Rev. W. T. Thornhill, Vicar of St. John Evangelist, Red Lion-square, Holborn.

Stepney.

Cribb, the Rev. A., Vicar of St. Thomas's, Stepney.
Hewlett, the Rev. J., Vicar of St. Luke's, Millwall.
How, the Rev. G. A. M., Vicar of Bromley.
Insley, the Rev. W. P., Rector of Bow.
Jones, the Rev. Harry, Rector of St. George's-in-the-East.
Kitto, the Rev. J. F., Rector of Stepney and Rural Dean.
Neil, the Rev. C., Vicar of St. Matthias', Poplar.
Suckling, the Rev. R. A. J., Vicar of St. Peter's, London-docks.

In his sermon last Sunday, on the 25th anniversary of the A.P.U.C., Dr. F. G. Lee made the following outspoken and plainspoken remarks on the Board-school system. It might be well for the good estate of the nation, if persons owning greater influence than the preacher, and having a wider circle of hearers, would speak out with equal plainness:—"Whether they know what is involved in the tyrannical system or not, whether they like it or not, the poor are compelled by force, and that by fine and imprisonment, to send their pitiable and wretched children to schools where the Name of the great Creator is never mentioned—from which the Redeemer of the World and the Sanctifier of the human race are absolutely banished: where the system of teaching is morally poisonous, profane, and atheistic. Of what avail is it to cant about 'open Bibles,' to send costly missions to the Heathen, or to build more churches at home, where the Truth is supposed to be preached, if side by side with these, Board schools rear their heads? Therein the Commandments are unknown, the moral law unrecognised—man's duty to God untaught. Thus morality must be destroyed: for the foundations of morality are being systematically sapped and mined. Considering God's past favours, our level as a nation in this particular is far lower than that of the Greeks and Romans of old, or of contemporary heathens and savages. And what is the direct result? Hear the language as you pass through the public thoroughfares; note the bearing, study the manners and customs of the distressing objects which a godless State has so cruelly forced to become godless. Note their leers and antics; listen to the foul language, the filthy jests which would have sent our modest grand-parents into hysterics. from the lips of mere children, educationally ricketty, morally poisoned, prematurely old, physically worn out ere they have matured. And then let each Englishman ask himself what he deserves at the hands of his Maker for acquiescing in the existence and application of a dexterous but accursed scheme, which can effect nothing less than the certain ruin of the country. Pure animalism—the morals of the he-goat and the methods of the monkey, license of all kinds, 'free love,' and every kindred abomination—are the direct and obvious outcome of a system of national education without God. In truth the School-board system can only properly harmonise with a State which is purely atheistic. Earthly rulers who not only grant license for the absolute negation of God, but insist on stamping the atheistic impress on the minds of the young, by such acts assume a power and position altogether incompatible with human liberty. For the liberty of atheism, as may too soon be found out, is only the liberty of essential intolerance."

There has just passed away, at his residence at Hampstead, a gentleman who, forty years ago, played a conspicuous part as an actor in the "Tractarian" or "Anglo-Catholic" movement at Oxford, of which Newman and Pusey were the acknowledged leaders. Dr. William George Ward died at half-past eight o'clock on Thursday morning after an illness of some weeks' duration. He was seventy years of age, having been born in the early part of the year 1812. Dr. Ward was the eldest son of Mr. William Ward, some time a director of the Bank of England, and M.P. for the City of London; his mother was a daughter of Mr. Harvey Christian Combe, who was an Alderman and also M.P. for London in his day. He was educated at Winchester School, where he was a contemporary of Lord Selborne and Lord Sherbrooke. From Winchester he passed in due course to Christ Church, Oxford, but subsequently obtained a scholarship at Lincoln College, and took his bachelor's degree in Michaelmas Term, 1834, obtaining a "double second" in the classical and mathematical schools respectively. Among those who "came out" in the same class list were the late Professor Hussey, Mr. J. Brande Morris, Mr. James B. Mozley, afterwards Regius Professor of Divinity, the Rev. Nicholas Pocock, and Charles Daman, Fellow of Oriel. Shortly afterwards he was elected to a Fellowship at Balliol, and for some few years held the Mathematical tutorship of his college. In his undergraduate days he was a frequent and able speaker at the "Union" Debating Society, and at Balliol he is still remembered as having been "the life of the common-room" at a time when Tait, Cardwell, Oakeley, Lake, Scott, Jowett, and Lonsdale were members of it. From the first he took an active interest in the *Tracts for the Times*, of the leading principles of which he was a manful and outspoken champion, both in college circles and elsewhere; and, when Dr. Newman published in 1841 his celebrated *Tract No.* 90, he chivalrously did not scruple to avow his acceptance of its reasoning in the main, strongly deprecating the action of the "Four Tutors" (of whom Archbishop Tait was one), in protesting against it and endeavouring to procure its censure by the Oxford authorities. In the course of the next few years, however, he gradually came to be convinced that "Anglo-Catholic premisses involve Roman Catholic conclusions," though for a long time he clung to the hope, even against hope, that some point of union or of compromise would be found between the rival Churches. This hope, however, he probably had abandoned to a large extent when in 1844 he sent out to the world a thick octavo volume, entitled *The Ideal of a Christian Church*, in which he put forth his ideas as to the many shortcomings of the Anglican Church, and how it failed to satisfy the high "ideal" standard of a world-wide and authoritative teacher of Divine truth. His book, at its first appearance, created a great commotion, especially in Oxford, and the whole edition was exhausted in a few days. It was for weeks almost the sole subject of conversation in Oxford common-rooms and rural parsonages. It provoked quite a stormy sea of pamphlets, almost as fierce as that which had been roused by the "Oxford Tract" and "Number Ninety." It was formally censured and condemned in Convocation at Oxford in February, 1845, when all Masters of Arts whose names were "on the books" were summoned up from every part of England to vote on a matter which they scarcely understood as a body, and in the end the author was deprived also of his M.A. degree, and that, too, in spite of an "Address to the Members of Convocation in protest against the proposed statute," which he published on the eve of the eventful decision. His degradation, however, was followed almost directly by the announcement of his marriage, and the almost tearful tragedy ended like a comedy. It was felt that the matter ought to be allowed to drop, and not long afterwards Mr. Ward made his submission to the Roman Catholic Church. The lady of his choice, Miss Wingfield, a daughter of a former Headmaster of Westminster School, joined him in the step which he had taken. It should be stated that his "Ideal of a Christian Church, considered in comparison with its existing practice"—for that was the full title of the work—was made at the time the subject of long articles in the *Quarterly*, the *Edinburgh*, the *British Quarterly*, and, indeed, almost all the other leading magazines and reviews, and also by Henry Rogers in his *Recent Developments of Puseyism*. It has, however, been almost forgotten for these many years, and has, at all events, passed away out of memory of the present generation, whose attention has been directed rather to questions of ritual than to those of doctrine and Church discipline. In 1850 he published another work, following up the same line of controversy, and written presumably to show that he was well satisfied with the course which he had pursued—*The Anglican Church contrasted in every Principle of its Constitution with the Church Catholic of Every Age*. Three letters to the editor of the *Guardian* in 1852 and a work on *Nature and Grace*, published eight years later, and dedicated to Cardinal Wiseman, make up nearly all the acknowledged productions of Dr. Ward's pen subsequently, although he was for many years the editor, and we believe also the proprietor, of the *Dublin Review*, a post in which he proved himself an able successor to Cardinal Wiseman. During a portion of this time he resided at St. Edmund's College, near Ware, in Hertfordshire, where he lectured to the students on subjects connected with morals and theology; his teachings were of the highest and purest "Ultramontane" type. For his services to his Church at St. Edmund's College he was rewarded by the late Pope Pius with a Doctor's degree, an honour of which he had reason to be proud, as it is rarely bestowed on a layman. It speaks volumes on behalf of a man of so dogmatic a mind, and even, it might be said, of so combative a disposition, that in spite of having thrown up his Oxford position and "passed over to Rome," he retained to the last a very large proportion of his University friends, among whom, perhaps the chief, were Dean Stanley, Archbishop Tait, and Lord Selborne.—*Times*.

LAW PROCEEDINGS.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council had before them on Tuesday an appeal with regard to an application in the suit of Perkins *v.* Enraght. In this case Mr. Perkins, the churchwarden of Holy Trinity, Bordesley, near Birmingham, made a representation under the Public Worship Regulation Act against the vicar, the Rev. R. W. Enraght. Mr. Enraght has not appeared at any stage of the proceedings; and he was arrested in November, 1880, on a writ of *significavit*, and detained in custody till January, 1881. In 1880 Mr. Perkins ceased to be churchwarden, and since February, 1881, he had not been a parishioner. On this ground Mr. Harris and Mr. Clay, the present churchwardens, applied to have themselves substituted in the suit for Mr. Perkins, but the application was refused by Lord Penzance, and on Tuesday this decision was upheld by the Privy Council. Their Lordships said that the question depended upon the construction of the Public Worship Act. The object of the statute was not merely to carry out the wishes of the parishioners, but also to give an easy mode of compelling obedience to the law, and the decision of Lord Penzance was right in not considering that the suit abated by Mr. Perkins ceasing to be churchwarden. No power was given by the Act to substitute succeeding churchwardens for the churchwarden who had instituted the suit for acts committed during the time he was churchwarden. The judgment was delivered by Sir Barnes Peacock. The other Judges present were the Bishop of London, Lord Bramwell, Sir Robert Collier, Sir Henry Keating, and Sir John Mellor, with the Bishops of Durham and Liverpool as ecclesiastical assessors.

In the Chancery Division, on Wednesday, the Attorney-General moved for an interim injunction to restrain the Directors of the South-Eastern Railway Company from proceeding further with the works of the Channel Tunnel. Mr. Benjamin, Q.C., who appeared for the company, assented to an interim injunction, which was issued on terms arranged—Mr. Davies, for the Submarine Continental Railway Company, also assenting.

Vice-Chancellor Bacon issued, on Wednesday, an order restraining a father from taking his son, who is a ward in Chancery and an apprentice in the engineering department at Devonport Dockyard, to Canada with him.

An application on the part of the Board of Trade to restrain further progress with the Channel Tunnel borings at Dover was heard on Wednesday by Mr. Justice Kay, and an order was made on terms agreed to on both sides.

At Manchester, on Thursday, Adam Holt, shoemaker, was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude for burglary. The prisoner had been a Sunday-school teacher, and apparently a most respectable man, but suspicion attaching to him, the police searched his house and found £300 worth of property, the proceeds of burglaries in the neighbourhood. He also had in his possession a number of burglars' implements and several loaded revolvers.

THE COURT.

On Sunday Her Majesty, Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, and the Princesses Elizabeth and Irene of Hesse attended Divine service in the private chapel at Windsor. The Rev. Ernest R. Wilberforce, D.D., preached the sermon. The Queen on Monday held an investiture of the Orders of the Bath, St. Michael and St. George, and Star of India at Windsor Castle. Her Majesty has been pleased to accept the dedication of Mr. Herkomer's engraving of Mr. Millais's picture of the late Earl of Beaconsfield.

The Prince and Princess of Wales and the Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud were at a garden party last Friday afternoon in the grounds of the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, given in aid of the fund for supplying army coffee taverns. On Sunday morning the Prince and Princess and family attended Divine service. On Tuesday, his Royal Highness paid a visit to the School for the Indigent Blind, Southwark, which was minutely inspected.

The Duke and Duchess of Albany received at Buckingham Palace, last Friday, an address and presents consisting of a diamond pendant and diamond earrings, a silver candelabrum, and the Order of the Thistle in diamonds. They were presented by a deputation from the Scottish subscribers, headed by the Duke of Buccleuch. The Duke of Albany assured the distinguished deputation that he and the Duchess were deeply sensible of the kind feeling that had prompted the Scottish people to make them those handsome wedding gifts, which they accepted, valuing yet more highly the good wishes which they implied.

Painted Windows, as memorials of departed worth and gallantry, have an interest in the eyes of all. the evidence of this being striking on the occasion of the unveiling of "The Memorial to the 24th Regiment" at Brecon, executed by Mr. W. G. Taylor for their comrades, past and present. He will have pleasure in showing the design at the "Art" Works, 4, Berners-street, London.

2/- TEA OF EXTRAORDINARY QUALITY,

As Supplied to Dukes, Earls, Barons, and the County Families of England.

THE unprecedented depression in the Tea Market now enables COOPER COOPER and CO. to offer such value in Tea as would, a few years ago, have been considered simply impossible, but is now a realised fact, for at

TWO SHILLINGS A POUND

COOPER COOPER and CO. are able to supply Tea of amazing strength and exquisite quality, while the choice kinds at Three Shilling a pound, which are coming to hand in lessening quantities year by year, COOPER COOPER and CO. have the greatest difficulty, after ransacking the markets of China and India, in procuring in sufficient quantities for their consumption. These choice and selected Teas COOPER COOPER and CO. have the honour to supply to many Foreign Princes, Potentates, Ambassadors, &c.

THE enormous success—without competitors and with no rivals—which has attended the sale of COOPER COOPER and CO.'S Teas is perhaps unparalleled in the annals of this or any other trade, and can only be accounted for by the way in which their business has been conducted, which has gained the patronage of all classes. COOPER COOPER and CO. number among their customers Princes, Dukes, Earls, Barons—in fact, a large per-centage of the entire Peerage—Church dignitaries of every grade, and ministers of all denominations, County families from every county in Great Britain, and from all classes of the community. COOPER COOPER and CO. are also shipping their Teas every day to foreign parts. Paris would appear to draw its supplies from COOPER COOPER and CO.'S Stores, and in almost every large city, and especially in the seaport towns of Europe, Asia, Africa, and America—in fact, to the very ends of the earth—COOPER COOPER and CO.'S Teas and COOPER COOPER and CO.'S name are known.

COOPER COOPER and CO. have their own Agents in China and India, and are consequently able to sell their Tea at a price which is actually under that which wholesale merchants, brokers, &c., charge to ordinary dealers. They are enabled to do this, as they have not the expense of travellers and no bad de'bts to provide for, their terms being strictly for nett cash before delivery. They also save an immense amount by keeping no horses and vans—many houses having from 20 to 100 horses, vans, and two men to each, to deliver, sometimes, half-a-pound of tea miles and miles away, this overwhelming expense having all to come out of the quality of the Tea.

COOPER COOPER and CO. have, in fact, no expense but indispensable rent and labour, which, in consequence of still-increasing business, amount only to a fraction on the price of the Tea they sell.

COOPER COOPER and CO. may mention that they include among the regular buyers of their Tea a great many London Tea Brokers, from the simple fact that it can be purchased cheaper and better from them than from the importers themselves.

COOPER COOPER and CO. sell their Teas for ready money only. They have thus no provision to make for bad or doubtful debts.

AND now a word about this year's crop. It is hardly satisfactory on the whole, but some of the choice crops secured by COOPER COOPER and CO. are simply delicious. COOPER COOPER and CO. are still enabled to sell the very best at Three Shillings a pound, and it is veritably a marvel of goodness—a "thing of beauty" and "a joy for ever." But the most astonishing thing of modern times is the Tea at Two Shillings a pound which COOPER COOPER and CO are now selling. The rich and wealthy buy this Tea. Ladies drink it in their boudoirs, and at their early drums, and as one of our country patrons writes, "It is lovely."

COOPER COOPER and CO. may add that

INDIAN TEA

is becoming day by day a greater favourite among the best judges, and this year's crop has been prepared with greater care than ever. It is strong, pungent, with most agreeable flavour, and the better it is known the more it will be liked.

THE TEA IS 3s. A POUND FOR THE BEST.

COOPER COOPER and CO. charge threepence a package (of any size) for delivering their Teas at any of the Railway Stations in London, or any place within the limits of the London Parcels Delivery Co., thus putting all on an equality: those who send for their Tea, and those who require it sent.

COOPER COOPER and CO. do not pay railway carriage, but are willing to compound for the same on receiving the sum of 9d., in addition to the price of the Tea, to any Railway Station in England, on quantities of the value of £2 and upwards. Families residing in the country can thus by clubbing together, have their Tea sent almost carriage free, as well as save about 9d. a pound in the cost.

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50, King William Street, London Bridge; 63, Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C.; 268, Regent Circus, W.
35, Strand (near Charing Cross), W.C.; 7, Westbourne Grove, London, W.

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Over 2,000 of our Pianos have been sent to the eminent Firm of Messrs. Paterson, Sons, and Co., at their different establishments at Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Ayr, which we trust will convince the public as to the class of Pianos we make. During the 25 years we have been in business, we have found our Pianofortes stand successfully the test of all climates, and are well recommended.

PIANOFORTES FOR EXTREME CLIMATES, from 25 Guineas and upwards.

G. C. and Co. beg to solicit the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen of the Aristocracy and the Public generally to the PATENTED IMPROVEMENTS introduced in the MANUFACTURE of their PIANOFORTES.
These Pianofortes are constructed ON AN ENTIRELY NEW PRINCIPLE, whereby greater strength and durability are obtained in the formation of the String Frame, and the combined improvements of the Sound Board secure perfect vibration of the Strings, and consequently guarantee a superior quality and purity of Tone in the Instrument.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

A landslip occurred on Thursday at the cliffs immediately to the east of Brighton, and resulted in the death of two boys, who were searching for what could be found among the rubbish deposited at the head of the cliff.

In a rowing match on the Tees, on Monday, between Robert Boyd, of Middlesbrough, and Elias Laycock, of Sydney, New South Wales, the latter was successful, winning easily.

Mrs. Booth, wife of "General" Booth of the Salvation Army, having written to the Queen soliciting money, has received the following reply:—"*Windsor Castle, June* 30, 1882.—Madam,—I am commanded by the Queen to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th inst., and to assure you that Her Majesty learns with much satisfaction that you have, with other members of your society, been successful in your efforts to win many thousands to the ways of temperance, virtue, and religion. I regret, however, to have to inform you that Her Majesty cannot contribute to the fund you are now endeavouring to raise for the purchase of the Grecian Theatre. I have the honour to be, madam, your obedient servant, (Signed) HENRY F. PONSONBY.—Mrs. Booth."

On Monday the 17th anniversary of the formation of the Salvation Army was celebrated at the Alexandra Palace. The palace and grounds had been specially engaged for the day by the promoters of the movement, and although the general public were admitted as usual none of the ordinary amusements were practised in the grounds, the patrol and officers of order being empowered to prevent any such arrangements from being carried on. Another edict, absolutely forbidding the sale of intoxicating liquors in any part of the palace or grounds, was rigidly enforced—a proceeding not entirely to the satisfaction of that portion of the visitors as yet unconnected with the great "army" of salvation led by "General" Booth. During the whole of the afternoon mass meetings were held in different parts of the grounds, when addresses were delivered. These were received with much enthusiasm, and were interspersed with the singing of hymns, set to the popular secular tunes of the day, and accompanied by instrumental music of many kinds, the German concertina being the reigning favourite. In the evening the grand march-past took place, when the whole of the "troops," accompanied by their band and flagbearers, marched round the racecourse in view of "General" Booth and Mrs. Booth, each battalion firing their "volley" of cheers in passing the "General" on the signal being given from the stand. In the procession numerous country corps, attended by their respective bands, took part, together with an Australian detachment, and the members of an Indian expedition about to start for India, the latter being attired in uniform suitable for a tropical climate. The programme also comprised the delivery of an address by Mrs. Booth in the theatre, an exhibition of trophies in the concert-hall, and concluding with a musical thanksgiving in the nave of the palace, led by the great organ, with all the brass and other bands in attendance. The day's proceedings were characterised by a great deal of excitement, but were marked by the most perfect order and decorum. The number present was estimated at about 30,000.

"KEATING'S POWDER" is now sold at 6d., 1s., and 2s. 6d., in tins by all Chemists. This powder is perfectly unrivalled in destroying BUGS, FLEAS, BEETLES, MOTHS, and all insects, whilst quite harmless, to domestic animals. All furs and woollens should be well powdered before putting away. Beware of imitations. Ask for Keating's Powder and take no other.

TO GET RID OF WORMS IN CHILDREN procure a tin of "KEATING'S WORM TABLETS." This unique medicine is certain to cure, and may be taken with absolute safety by the youngest children Price 1s. 1½d. of all Chemists.

The Australian cricketers have defeated Leicestershire by 74 runs, and Northamptonshire by an innings and 80 runs. In the two matches between Gentlemen and Players, the latter won the first match by 87 runs, but in the second the Gentlemen won by eight wickets. Surrey defeated Sussex by nine wickets.

It is stated that Cetewayo will arrive in England on August 18. He will be accompanied by three native chiefs, and conducted to London by Mr. Shepstone, son of Sir Theophilus Shepstone. The Colonial Office will delegate an official for the guidance of the ex-King during his stay in the metropolis. It is expected that Her Majesty will give Cetewayo an audience, and for this purpose he will visit Osborne. His stay will not extend longer than September, as after that time it is thought the English climate would prove injurious to him.

The Earl of Carnarvon on Friday afternoon opened the new rooms at Uppingham School, in the presence of a large and distinguished company. The decorations, which are by Mr. Rossiter, consist of frescoes of representatives of literature with alternate panels of thirteenth-century ornamentation. Among those on the platform were the Rev. Edward Thring, the warden of the school, the Bishop of Carlisle, Bishop Mitchinson, Sir George Cowper, and Sir Henry Thring. Lord Carnarvon addressing the school, pointed out the enormous difference between school life twenty-five years ago and to-day. In former days clever boys were favoured at the expense of the dull, the classes were enormous, the teachers were simply overburdened with work, and there was no system by which the teacher and the boys were brought into personal and kindly relations with each other. For five generations he and his family had been brought up at Eton, and the bare walls and oak panellings there had remained unaltered since the days of Henry VI., but the work before them—the crowning work of Mr. Thring's life—showed him the completeness of the change. The great characteristics of English public schools would, he believed, be maintained in the future, though the life of the coming generation would be very different from that of the past. There would be different trials, different duties, different avocations; but the old principles which had made English gentlemen what they were would still continue, and it would be their own fault if these principles yielded new and inferior fruit.

The fifty-second annual report of the Clergy Mutual Assurance Society—admission to which is open to the clergy and their lay relatives—was yesterday submitted to the general meeting, held at No. 3, The Sanctuary, Westminster, under the presidency of the Archdeacon of Westminster. The claims caused by death, although both as to number and amount larger in the last financial year than in any former year, are stated to have been again below what might have been expected by the mortality table upon which the Society's rates of premiums are based. It is further stated that the sums originally assured by 57 out of 147 policies which became claims during the year, amounting in the aggregate to £55,149, were increased by bonus additions to £81,075, or by 47 per cent., the annual premiums having also been wholly extinguished, and that to this result the bonus of 1881 materially contributed. The great benefits derived from bonus allotted to policies effected in this Society are shown in the fact that not only have annual premiums become from time to time greatly and permanently diminished, but that in 1,070 cases they have been completely extinguished, while additions have also been made to the original amount of the policies. The total income of the Society was £329,039, and the expenses of management £3 10s. per cent. of this amount. The total funds amounted, on the 1st of June last, to £2,882,853, and the average rate of interest obtained on the Society's investments is £4 3s. 6d. per cent. It is stated that the strong financial position of the Society has been attained by reliance on its intrinsic merits alone, and that no portion of any member's premiums has ever been absorbed, either in commission or in allowance to agents. As a consequence for very little more than the most moderate allowance paid by other offices for commission alone, the whole of the Society's business is conducted, its funds invested, its claims paid, and all its transactions carried out.

An examination of deaf children who have been taught to speak and to understand what is said to them by watching the speaker, was held on Wednesday in the Vestry Hall, Kensington. This demonstration of the advantages of the oral or German system of teaching the deaf was given by Miss Hull, to promote the objects of the Society for Training Teachers of the Deaf. The Rev. Dr. Forrest presided. In their replies to the questions put to them, the children showed that, taught by an earnest and skilful teacher, they were at least on a level with those of their own age, not only in the ability to read, write, spell, and cypher, but in the lively and intelligent interest they took in what they saw around them in the world, and, further that they could communicate intelligibly by speech with their fellows. Major-General F. C. Cotton, chairman of the committee said that since the training college of the Society was established four years ago many excellent teachers of the deaf on the oral system had been trained there who had all obtained good engagements on leaving. From the colonies they heard that large salaries would be paid to trained teachers from the college. Teachers were also needed in this country, and he would suggest that there was a way in which a young person with ability for teaching might, at small expense, be enabled to earn a comfortable livelihood. The society wished to raise a fund of £10,000 for the purchase of the grounds and the extension of the college at Ealing. The Rev. H. Pearson, in bearing testimony to the value of the system, spoke of what was being done by the School Board of London for the oral teaching of the deaf on this method. The Rev. William Stainer said he knew of no college anywhere established on such good principles as that at Ealing. Mr. Kinsey, the principal, had given him the opportunity of seeing everything that was done there. Miss Hull stated that she had formerly taught by signs and then by a combination of the manual and oral systems, but, becoming convinced of the greater advantages the children would enjoy from being taught by the oral system wholly, she made a journey to America to study the system of instruction which had been worked out there, and had since taught only the pure oral system. It should be spread through the whole land, that it might no longer be said that in Germany, France, and America the deaf were restored to humanity, but that in England they remained dumb.

SPECTACLES VERSUS BLINDNESS.—One-fourth of those suffering from blindness can trace their calamity to the use of common spectacles or lenses imperfectly adapted to the sight. Mr. Henry Laurance, F.S.S., Oculist Optician, personally adapts his Improved Spectacles at his residence, 3, Endsleigh-gardens Euston-square, London, daily (Saturdays excepted) ten, to four Sir Julius Benedict writes:—"I have tried the principal Opticians in London without success, but your spectacles suit me admirably. The clearness of your glasses, as compared with others, is really surprising." Dr. Bird, Chelmsford, late Surgeon-Major, W.E.M., writes:—"I could not have believed it possible that my sight could have been so much improved and relieved at my age, 82. I can now read the smallest print, although suffering from cataract on the right eye." The Rev. Mother Abbess, St. Mary's Abbey, Hendon, says:—"The spectacles supplied to myself and several members of the Convent have given great satisfaction." Similar testimonials from John Woolcott, Esq., F.R.C.S., Founder of the Kent County Ophthalmic Hospital, Maidstone; Ven. Archdeacon Palmer, Clifton; Lieutenant-General Macmillen, Brentwood; the Rev. Joseph Hargreaves, Uxbridge-road, and hundreds of others. Mr. Laurance's Pamphlet, "Spectacles, their Use and Abuse," post free.

BIRTHS.

May 21, at Winslow, Darling Point, Sydney, N.S.W., Lady INNES, of a son.
June 30, at the Rectory, St. Albans, the wife of the Rev. WALTER J. LAWRANCE, of a son.
July 1, at 19, Arlington-street, the Countess of ZETLAND, of a son.
July 2, the wife of Mr. JAMES STAPLES, of Christ's Hospital, Hertford, of a daughter.
July 4, at 11, Stratton-street, Piccadilly, the Hon. Mrs. HUGH ELLIOT, of a daughter.
July 4, at Cedar Lodge, Old Charlton, Kent, the wife of the Rev. E. F. NAYLOR, Rector of Aghabog, co. Monaghan, of a son.
July 4, at Portland, the wife of Lieut. J. B. YOUNG, R.N., M.M.S. *Boscawen*, of a daughter.
July 4, at 15, Seymour-street, Portman-square, W., the wife of R. H. BATTEN-POOLL, of a son.
July 4, at 52, Grosvenor-street, London, the Lady MARGARET MAITLAND-CRICHTON, of a son.
July 5, Countess BEAUCHAMP, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

June 27, at Geneva, at H.B.M.'s Consulate, and afterwards at the English Church, ADOLPHUS, youngest son of the late JOSEPH WHITE LINDON, Esq., of Plymouth, Devon, and of Malaga, Spain, to LAURA HELENE, eldest daughter of the late Monsieur Charles Mieg, of Mulhouse, Alsace, and widow of the late Monsieur EDOUARD BRAUN, of Colmar.
June 27, at Bodenham, Herefordshire, EDWARD CHAMPION STREATFEILD, youngest son of the late William Streatfeild, Esq., of Charts Edge, Kent, to KATHARINE MARY FRANCES ARKWRIGHT, fifth daughter of the Rev. Henry Arkwright, Vicar of Bodenham.
June 27, at the parish church, Kirkham, HORACE, younger son of the Right Hon. Sir JOHN MELLOR, of 16, Sussex-square, Hyde-park, to EDITH JANE, only daughter of the late ARTHUR LEYLAND BIRLEY, Esq., and Mrs. LEYLAND BIRLEY, of Millbanks, Kirkham.
June 28, at the parish church of St. Giles's, Camberwell, HAROLD, son of the late CHARLES STEVENS, of Goldsmith House, Peckham, to KATE, daughter of R. W. CARTER, of The Grove, Camberwell.
June 29, at St. Peter's Church, Streatheam, S.W., GEORGE HALFORD FELLOWES, of Streatham, and 10, Torrington-square, London, W.C., second son of the Rev. GEORGE RUNDLE PRYNNE, M.A., to BERTHA GERALDINE, youngest daughter of the late AUGUSTUS BRADBURY, of Streatham, S.W.
June 29, at St. Mark's, North Audley-street, Sir JOHN SHELLEY, Bart., of Shobrooke Park, Crediton, to MARION EMMA, eldest daughter of RICHARD BERYON, Esq., of Englefield House, Berks.
June 29, at Christ Church, Bwich Gwyn, JOSEPH EDWARD DRAKE DEANE DEANE-DRAKE, Esq., J.P., of Stokestown House, county Wexford, to DORA VENABLES, only daughter of RICHARD VENABLES KYRKE, Esq., J.P., of Nant-y-ffrith, Wrexham.
June 29, at the parish church of Ufton Nervet, Berkshire, CHARLES BROCKLEHURST, of The Fence, Macclesfield, to FRANCES CATHERINE, sister of Canon Cornish, and widow of JOHN WEBB, of Castletown Roche, Ireland.
July 1, at the parish church, Horne, WALTER, fourth son of THOMAS GRAY, Esq., of Orlebar, Old Charlton, to MARY (MILLY), third daughter of GEORGE LEE, Esq., of St. Leonard's House, Herne Bay.
July 3, at St. Mary Abbott's, Kensington, HENRY ERNEST WARD, son of the late Rev. Henry Ward, of Garton, Yorkshire, to RACHEL ANDREWS, daughter of the late Surgeon-Major Charles Gould Andrews, H.M. Bengal Army.
July 4, at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, ALFRED COOPER, Esq., F.R.C.S., to Lady AGNES FLOWER, widow of the late Herbert Flower, Esq., and youngest daughter of the late Earl of Fife, K.T.
July 4, at the parish church, Hove, ARTHUR PHILIP CAZENOVE, eldest son of Canon Cazenove, to CHARLOTTE ISABEL, daughter of General SHUTE, C.B.
July 4, at the parish church, Feltham, LOTHIAN DEMAIN, second son of W. NORRIS NICHOLSON, Esq., of 43, Phillimore-gardens, Kensington, to FRANCES LAURA, second daughter of WILLIAM SQUIRE, Esq., of Feltham Hill.
July 5, at Holy Trinity, Bedford, FRANCIS, youngest son of the late W. A. COTTON, of Bedford, and Ellesmere, Salop, to NINA DONALD, eldest daughter of the late JOHN HAYES GRANT, Major Bengal Horse Artillery.

DEATHS.

May 22, at Naini Tal, India, of fever, Major WILLIAM HENRY WARREN, 2nd Batt. Royal North Lancashire Regt., aged 42.
June 26, at Kilnwick Percy Vicarage, MARK ANTHONY, eldest son of the Rev. M. A. LAWTON.
June 28, at The Rectory, Essendon, Herts, LIZZIE, wife of the Rev. F. T. HETLING.
June 29, at Athlone, from an accident with his revolver, EDWARD REYNOLDS TOTHILL, Lieutenant North Staffordshire Regt., second son of Francis Tothill, Esq., of Pomfret House, Sunbury-on-Thames, aged 20 years.
June 30, at Southend, Essex, accidentally drowned while bathing, ALFRED EDWARD BELCHAM LACELL, Assistant Master of Ardingly College, in his 34th year.
June 30, at the Rectory, Newton, Lincolnshire, WALTER NORRIS TODD, fourth son of the Rev. Thomas Todd, M.A.
July 2, at the Chimes, Kilburn, CYRIL WISEMAN HERBERT, youngest son of J. R. Herbert, Esq., R.A., and Curator of the Antique School, Royal Academy of Arts.
July 3, at his residence, The Hermitage, Richmond, Yorkshire, Lieut.-Col. ROBERT ANDERSON, late 71st H.L.I., aged 63.

LATEST NEWS.

We announced so long ago as in our number of June 3rd that "the English Government would propose, at the forthcoming Conference on Egyptian affairs, that Turkey be invited to send a contingent of troops to Egypt, with a strictly defined understanding as to the time and manner of their withdrawal;" and further that, in the event of the Porte's refusal to assent to these proposals, it was intended to land a force composed of English troops, jointly with those of France or of some other Power. We may be permitted now to point out the precise accuracy of this statement, which, we may add, came to us on the highest authority.

We understand that the Directors of the Alexandria Waterworks have informed Lord Granville that, unless strong measures are immediately taken to remedy the present anarchy in Egypt, the engineers and staff of the company will be at once withdrawn, and in consequence the supply of water cut off. There is no other water supply available, the old wells formerly employed having become wholly unfit for use.

One immediate result of a water famine in Alexandria during the hot weather of July would almost certainly be the breaking out of a frightful pestilence. It has been simply from a desire to avert so terrible a calamity that Mr. Cornish, the energetic manager of the Waterworks, has manfully declined hitherto to desert his post, in spite of menaces and insults, and although urged by his superiors to avoid unnecessary risks.

The promoters of the Willis's Rooms meeting on Egyptian affairs have some reason to congratulate themselves on the result of their seasonable efforts. The great meeting of the Patriotic Association, to be held to-day at St. James's Hall, promises to be a distinct success; and preparations are also being made for holding similar gatherings in several of the large towns.

The excellent service rendered to the Constitutional cause by the various Conservative associations throughout the country is deserving of all praise. The Central Office in particular has shown the greatest energy and efficiency under circumstances of extreme difficulty and discouragement.

At the same time, we beg our friends everywhere to redouble their efforts, and to borrow from our political opponents a habit of seizing opportunities for prompt and immediate action. The efforts of the Conservative party would often be infinitely more effectual if made earlier. For example, the Egyptian crisis is one which demands that decisive steps should be taken at once to urge upon the Government the duty of fulfilling their pledges. Our leaders have come to the fore, and spoken out plainly and clearly; there can be no doubt that their words have done much to arouse and inform the country; but we cannot but regret the delay which has occurred in giving opportunity for the public feeling to express itself in support of them. We venture to say, without the least hesitation, that under analogous circumstances, an appeal from Mr. Gladstone would have been responded to in half the time.

The announcement in the daily papers as to the plot against Cardinal M'Cabe was, we hear from one high in official position in Dublin, perfectly accurate.

A well-informed Dublin correspondent writes that "the city is an absolute volcano. The Fenians seem completely in possession of clues to every measure taken or projected by the Government. The opening of the Exhibition will be the excuse for bringing thousands of Irish-Americans to Dublin."

It is now evident, as we have repeatedly affirmed for months, that the organisation of murder in Ireland is complete. We have not the least doubt that the directors of this system are acting in entire concert with the Land League, which directs, arms, and pays the criminals, and also, by its voice in the House of Commons, offers incitement and encouragement to the commission of crimes. As has been shown more than once, the Land League representatives in Parliament constantly predict the murders and outrages which are immediately afterwards carried out.

The *Décentralisation* of Lyons, one of the ablest and best-written journals in France, contains a terrible description of the manner in which cheap prints and pictures of the lowest depths of obscenity and blasphemy are now circulated all over France. This loathsome garbage is sold at a rate so cheap that its publication can only be effected at a loss, from which we may infer that the infamous trade in question is carried on by means of subsidies. This is the depth to which the Social Revolution has dragged down France. Even a Republican Ministry sees the need of a law to check this horrible development of Revolutionary principles.

From all parts of France we hear of resistance to the anti-religious legislation which has ordered the exclusion of religious teaching in the public schools, and the removal from them of all religious emblems. In many cases the mayor and municipal authorities have themselves led the way in insisting that religious instruction shall be given.

A story is told of a schoolmistress who was ordered to remove the crucifix from the walls of her school. "Very well, then," she replied; "I shall in future wear a large one on my breast, that my children may at least know that I am a Christian."

The position of organist at St. George's Chapel, Windsor, has been offered to Mr. Walter Parratt, at present organist of Magdalen College, Oxford. We understand that Mr. Parratt has not yet finally decided to accept the appointment.

Sir Algernon Borthwick's address to the Chelsea Conservative Association, on Tuesday night, was received with great applause by a crowded and enthusiastic meeting. The Chelsea Conservatives are to be congratulated on having secured so excellent a candidate at the next Election.

Constantinople, July 7.

Latest events have confirmed the Porte's objection to a military expedition which presents no possible advantage, while abstention appears dictated by considerations of religion and religious supremacy, which always weighed very greatly with the Sultan, and have lately assumed increased prominence in his mind.

The Sultan telegraphed orders last night to Cairo that nothing should be done to precipitate a catastrophe or to complicate the situation.

Germany made an important communication to the Palace yesterday, recommending more ready acquiescence in the wishes of the Powers.

To-morrow the Conference will present its decisions to the Porte.

The *Djeride*, which is the exponent of educated Moslem opinion, this morning treats the whole question from a religious standpoint. It reminds its readers how Prince Bismarck bent before Papal influence, and Mr. Gladstone before the Roman Catholics in Ireland, and then proceeds to draw analogous conclusions with regard to India, which are singularly and significantly outspoken.

Alexandria, July 7, 9.20 a.m.

Work on the fortifications has completely stopped since the delivery of Admiral Seymour's ultimatum yesterday.

During a reconnaissance made yesterday afternoon along the earthworks by which the harbour is encircled, nine-eight guns were counted, all bearing upon the harbour.

The staffs of the British Agency and Consulate are expected on board the *Tanjore* to-day, as also the staff of the European Administration of the Egyptian railways; Mr. A. Money, English member of the Caisse of the Public Debt; Mr. Gerald Fitzgerald, Director-General of Public Accounts; and the principal English residents who have hitherto remained at Cairo.

Nearly all the remaining merchant-vessels, including the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer *Tanjore*, have proceeded to the outer harbour, leaving the inner harbour to the squadron. Two Greek war vessels left Alexandria this morning.

Everything is quiet up to this hour (noon). Admiral Seymour has notified the employés of the Cable Company both here and at Suez to be prepared to leave their offices. Those here will embark on board the *Chiltern*, and those at Suez will occupy a barge specially prepared for this emergency, upon which the cable will rest. It is expected they will go on board to-night. Other Europeans are embarking. Greatest vigilance exercised in harbour last night. Launches cruised throughout night to prevent the laying of torpedoes or obstructions in harbour.

Paris, July 7.

A telegram received from Constantinople announces that the Conference, in its sitting yesterday, agreed upon the terms of the invitation to be addressed to the Porte requesting Turkish intervention in Egypt on certain specified conditions.

The French transport *Garonne* and Her Majesty's gunboat *Mosquito* have arrived at Suez.

Moscow, July 7.

The sudden death is announced to-day of General Michael Skobeleff, at the Hotel Dusseaux in this city.

We (*St. James's Gazette*) have received a telegram from Insterburg to the following effect:—Nine thousand copies of a proclamation which had been printed on a secret press, and which bore the signature of "Nicholas Constantinowitch," have been discovered in the Russian Ministry of Marine at St. Petersburg. Immediately after the discovery the director of the department in which the proclamations were found committed suicide.

At Woolwich and other military and manufacturing towns the war preparations continue with undiminished vigour. A large number of additional hands have been taken on at the Royal Laboratory in order to execute at once the pressing work occasioned by the preparations for the proposed Egyptian expedition. The small-arm ammunition and shell-filling departments are to be worked at the utmost pressure of which they are capable, an order having arrived for 800,000 additional ball-cartridges to be turned out per week. Extra labourers were also taken on yesterday (Friday) to assist in moving the immense number of guns, waggons, carts, and general war stores which are being got ready for issue. In the Royal Shell Foundry many of the men who were discharged at the end of the financial year have been again employed, in order to hasten the manufacture of the heavy shell required for the new 8-inch (70cwt.) howitzers, which are the latest addition to the heavy siege-train now being got ready at Woolwich Arsenal. At the Royal Dockyard continually increasing activity is manifested, the stores for the Commissariat and Ordnance Store Department, which are continually arriving, taxing all the energies of the staff; while all the horses of the transport and Royal Artillery that can be spared are in constant requisition. To-day (Saturday), although a time-honoured holiday, known as the annual bean-feast, the Arsenal will not be closed, the men employed upon the special work in connection with the military preparations being required to remain at their posts. Large orders for tents, blankets, horse necessaries, and all field stores continue to be given out by the War Department, although the war stores in hand are very extensive and amply sufficient to meet the immediate wants of two complete army corps. The last of the stores required to complete the war cargo of her Majesty's ship *Orion* left Woolwich on Thursday night, and the vessel sailed on Friday from Spithead to join the fleet at Alexandria.

The Duke of Cambridge, Mr. Childers, and Sir Garnet Wolseley were in "consultation" with the First Lord of the Admiralty on Thursday, and considerable additions have been made to the orders already issued for naval and military forces to be despatched to the Mediterranean and Alexandria.

In reply to inquiries Admiral Seymour has informed the home authorities that he has now completed preparations to accommodate from 1,300 to 1,500 wounded.

LAST NIGHT'S PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Commons, the Prevention of Crime (Ireland) Bill was considered as amended. There were no members of the Irish party in their places. Mr. Trevelyan moved to add to one of the sub-sections of Clause 14 a provision "that it shall not be lawful for a policeman to enter a dwelling-house during the night, unless he reasonably suspects that a secret society is holding a meeting at the time. After some discussion, in which Mr. Gladstone hinted that he would regard it as a question of confidence, the House divided. For the amendment, 194; against, 207—being 13 against the Government. The announcement of the numbers was received with loud Opposition cheers. Mr. Gladstone said that after a division such as that he should, under ordinary circumstances, have asked the House to postpone the further consideration of the measure, but, seeing the extraordinary condition of Ireland, he should, without prejudice to anything he had said that day, ask them to proceed with it. The debate was then adjourned, and the sitting was suspended at seven o'clock.

SOCIETY.

A marriage is arranged between Mr. Francis Randle Twemlow, of Peatswood, Staffordshire, and Miss Egginton Lewis, only child of the late Rev. Edward Lewis, and granddaughter of Mr. John Clemson Egginton, late of Bilbrook, Staffordshire.

The marriage of the Earl of March, M.P. for West Sussex, with Miss Isabel Sophie Craven, second daughter of Mr. William George Craven, took place by special licence at the Chapel Royal, Savoy, on Monday afternoon. The ceremony was appointed for three o'clock, but long before that hour the chapel was filled with a distinguished congregation, relatives and friends of both families. Her Royal Highness Princess Mary Adelaide (Duchess) and the Duke of Teck arrived shortly before three, and there were present among others—the Duke and Duchess of Richmond and Gordon and Lady Caroline Gordon-Lennox, the Duke and Duchess of Abercorn, the Duke of Hamilton, the Marquis and Marchioness of Waterford, the Marquis of Downshire, Maria Marchioness of Aileabury, Earl and Countess Sydney, the Countess of Craven, the Earl of Bradford and Lady Mabel Bridgeman, the Countess Dowager of Craven, the Countess of Wilton, the Earl and Countess of Hardwicke, Earl and Countess Cadogan, the Countess of Lathom and Ladies Florence and Bertha Bootle-Wilbraham, the Countess of Rosslyn and Miss Maynard, the Earl and Countess of Winterton, the Earl and Countess of Clarendon, Viscount and Vicountess Barrington and Lord Francis Gordon-Lennox, the Earl and Countess of Sefton, the Earl of Coventry, the Earl and Countess of Suffolk, the Earl of Feversham and Lady Hermione Duncombe, Lord and Lady A. Gordon-Lennox, Lady Claud Hamilton, Lord and Lady Colville of Culross, Lord and Lady Alington and Hon. H. Sturt, Viscount Castlereagh, Viscount Folkestone, Lord and Lady Cecilia Bingham and daughters, the Countess of Normanton, Lord and Lady Dorchester, Viscount and Viscountess Dangan, and Miss Eva Wellesley, Hon. Sir Adolphus Liddell and Miss Liddell, Hon. Francis and Lady Feodrowna Bertie, Hon. Colonel and Mrs. Wellesley, Sir F. and Lady Bathurst, Sir William Percival and Lady Emily Hart-Dyke and Lady A. Montagu, Hon. Victor and Lady Agneta Montagu, Hon. Mrs. Eliot Yorke, Hon. John and Mrs. Yorke, Lady Julia Wombwell, and Miss Wombwell, Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild, Hon. Mrs. Peel and Miss Peel, Colonel and Lady Gwendolen Chaplin, Colonel and Lady Cicely Gathorne-Hardy, Colonel and Mrs. Cockran, Mr. and Lady Augusta Fane, Colonel and Mrs. Pearson, Captain Clayton, Captain and Hon. Mrs. Candy, Mrs. Cecil Duncombe, Mr. Francis Knollys, Mr. and Mrs. A. Craven, Mr. Prior, Mr. Caryl Craven, Miss Callander, Mr. and Mrs. Balfour, Mrs. and Miss Fletcher, Mrs. G. Cavendish Bentinck and Miss Bentinck, Mr. and Mrs. Farquhar and Miss Farquhar, Mr. Sassoon, Mr. Ogle, Mr. and Mrs. Oswald, and Mrs. George Baring. The Earl of March was accompanied by Mr. Bertie Balfour. The bride came with her father, and was met at the church door by her five bridesmaids—namely, Miss Craven, her sister; Lady Florence Gordon-Lennox, sister of the bridegroom; Lady Feodorowna and Lady Magdalen Yorke, cousins of the bride; and the Hon. Blanche Colville. The service was full choral. The bride's dress was of white satin with a long square train, and trimmed with tulle, ostrich feathers, and orange blossoms; and a wreath of the same flowers was covered by a tulle veil. Her ornaments were a pearl necklace with diamond and pearl pendant, and diamond and pearl bracelet, the gift of the bridegroom. The bridesmaids' costumes were of white silk and muslin, with dark ruby toques and feathers. Each wore a gold bracelet with the initials "I. M." and coronet in blue enamel, the gift of the bridegroom. The marriage service was solemnised by the Rev. H. White, M.A., chaplain of the Chapel Royal, Savoy, and Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen, assisted by the Rev. E. Lyon Fellowes, rector of Wimpole, the bride being given away by her father. Immediately after the ceremony the bride and bridegroom, preceded by the choristers and clergy, and followed by the Duchess of Richmond and Gordon, Mr. Craven, and the Earl and Countess of Hardwicke, to the gate of the churchyard, left the church, and drove off to Mr. Craven's house, 26, Curzon-street, Mayfair, where the registration of the marriage afterwards took place, the Princess Mary Adelaide, the Duke of Teck, the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, Mrs. W. G. Craven, Colonel R. F. Balfour, Miss Constance Craven, and Mr. J. Hassard (the Archbishop's Registrar) being the attesting witnesses. About five o'clock the Earl and Countess of March left by special train for Babraham Hall, Earl Cadogan's seat in Cambridgeshire, for the honeymoon. Among Lord March's presents to his bride was a turquoise and diamond bracelet, a pearl and diamond double-heart bracelet, a jewelled coronet and pin for the hair, a jewelled pendant, antique cloak clasp, and a dressing bag. The Prince and Princess of Wales's present to the bride was a star stone bracelet; and the Prince's to the bridegroom was a gold-mounted Malacca cane. Mr. Craven presented his daughter with, among other presents, a pearl and diamond necklace, a diamond spray, and a gold-mounted dressing-case.

The marriage of the Hon. and Rev. Edward Carr Glyn, M.A., vicar of Kensington, youngest son of the late Lord Wolverton, with Lady Mary Campbell, sixth daughter of the Duke of Argyll, was solemnised at St. Mary Abbotts, Kensington, on Tuesday forenoon, in the presence of a distinguished company. The wedding party met shortly after eleven o'clock. The seats reserved on the bridegroom's side were occupied by the Princess Mary Adelaide (Duchess of Teck) and the Duke of Teck, and their children Princess Victoria Mary and Prince Alexander George, Dowager Lady Wolverton and Mrs. Pelham Joicey, Lord and Lady Wolverton and Miss Constance and Miss Edith Glyn, Vice-Admiral Hon. Henry Carr Glyn, C.B., and Miss Coralie and Mr. Frederick Glyn, Hon. Pascoe and Mrs. Glyn, and Miss Agnes and Mr. Maurice Glyn, Hon. Mrs. Ashley Glyn, Hon. Sidney and Mrs. Carr Glyn and sons, Mr. and Mrs. W. Portal, Sir Richard and Lady Glyn, and the Earl and Countess of Aberdeen. The seats on the bride's side were occupied by the Duchess of Argyll and Ladies Victoria and Evelyn Campbell, Mr. and Lady Frances Balfour, Mr. Baillie Hamilton, Lord and Lady Archibald Campbell, Lord Walter Campbell, Lord and Lady George Campbell, Lord and Lady Colin Campbell, the Duke and Duchess of Northumberland, the Earl and Countess of Percy and children, the Duke and Duchess of Leinster and family, the Duke of Westminster, the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland and Lady Alexandra Leveson-Gower, Lady Jane Dundas, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Severn, &c. The bride was conducted by the Duke of Argyll, her father, to the chancel, followed by the twelve bridesmaids, namely—Lady Constance Campbell, her sister; Lady Eva Fitzgerald, her cousin; Miss Grenfell; the Ladies Louisa and Edith Percy, twin daughters of Earl and Countess Percy; Miss Lillah Campbell, daughter of Lord and Lady Walter Campbell; Miss Elspeth Campbell, daughter of Lord and Lady Archibald Campbell; Miss Delia and Miss Mildred Glyn, Miss Mabel Glyn, Miss Rose Riversdale Glyn, and Miss Maude Louisa Glyn, nieces of the bridegroom. Mr. H. R. Glyn acted as best man to his uncle. The service was fully choral. The Bishop of Lichfield officiated, assisted by the Hon. and Rev. Francis G. Pelham, M.A., rural dean, hon. canon of Bangor, and vicar of St. Mary's, Beverley, Yorkshire, brother-in-law of the bridegroom. The bride wore a dress of white satin trimmed with flounces of Brussels lace, a veil of the same fabric being fastened to the hair by diamond ornaments. Her other jewels were a tiara of diamonds and pearls, pearl necklace and pendant, and bracelets to match. The bridesmaids' costumes were of ivory-white satin over lace skirts, small hats of lace and satin, with white feathers. Each wore a diamond daisy brooch, with pearl centre, the gift of the bridegroom. The Duke and Duchess of Argyll afterwards entertained a numerous company at breakfast at Argyll Lodge, their residence at Campden Hill. About a quarter to two o'clock the hon. and rev. gentleman and Lady Mary started for Cliveden, the Duke of Westminster's residence, for the honeymoon. The Princess Mary Adelaide wore a handsome dress of rather dark-green satin, spotted with gold, over a skirt of plain satin merveilleux of the same colour, and bonnet to harmonise, trimmed with gold; and her daughter, Princess Victoria, was dressed in white muslin, over pale green silk, with silk sash and beautiful coral necklace, and straw hat trimmed with the same. The Duchess of Argyll's dress was of grey satin and Brussels lace, with bonnet to match. The Duchess of Sutherland wore black, with a quantity of jet; and Lady Alexandra Leveson Gower was entirely in white. Lady Evelyn Campbell was in cream and gold brocade, with cream lace bonnet. Lady Archibald Campbell wore a dress of Tussore silk, with an apron of exquisite coloured embroidery, the bodice being trimmed to match; a white chip bonnet, trimmed with black velvet. The Countess of Aberdeen's dress was of bright blue satin and black lace; straw bonnet, trimmed with blue, and a wreath of blush roses. The Marchioness of Ormonde wore white embroidered muslin, over rose pink; white bonnet, with pink feather aigrette and pearl ornaments. Lady Balfour was in grey silk and brocade, with bonnet of the same, and feathers to match. The Countess of Darnley wore violet cut velvet, and violet bonnet covered with flowers; and Lady Edith Bligh was in light blue, with white floral bonnet. The Countess of Warwick wore black; and Lady Eva Greville silver-grey satin, her bonnet of the same colour being edged with pearls and trimmed with feathers. Lady Frances Balfour's dress was of terra-cotta satin, with hat of the same, edged with pearls and terra-cotta feathers. Lady Seymour wore a dress of dark blue cut velvet and satin, with bonnet to match. The Dowager Countess of Rosse wore prune satin, and bonnet of the same, with yellow roses and feathers. Hon. Mrs. Pascoe Glyn wore deep gold-coloured velvet, trimmed with passementerie of the same colour. Hon. Mrs. Sidney Glyn was in bright mauve, trimmed with lace, and bonnet to match. Hon. Mrs. Francis Byng's handsome dress was of black velvet brocade on a silver satin ground, with a jet apron over a jupe of silver-grey satin; bonnet to match. Lady Reay wore ruby and gold satin, trimmed with gold cord. Mrs. Postal was in green velvet and satin, trimmed with coloured embroidery, and bonnet to match, edged with pearls. The Misses Charteris were dressed alike in grey nun's cloth, trimmed with white lace, and straw bonnets with yellow flower. The Misses St. Leger Glyn were in white muslin, trimmed with embroidery, with moire sashes. Mrs. Sartoris wore ruby velvet, trimmed with gold bead passementerie, with bonnet to harmonise.

Five hundred placards, offering £20,000 reward for the discovery of the assassins of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Thomas Burke, were posted in Dublin yesterday (Friday).

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